

ARMY

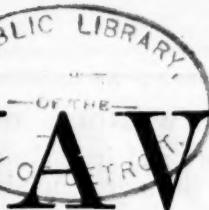
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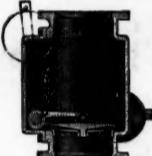
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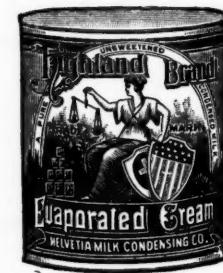
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

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Major A. B. von Swartz, of the Russian army which defended Port Arthur, made copious notes during the siege on matters relating to fortifications, gun fire, etc., which were subsequently published in the Eenzhenerne Zhoornal, and which have now been translated by Major F. E. G. Skey, of the British army, for the Royal Engineers' Journal. For one thing, Major von Swartz contends, the siege of Port Arthur demonstrated beyond question the vast importance of howitzers in defense, and he believes that the proportion of howitzers in a fortress should not be less than fifty per cent. In destructiveness and in moral effect they far exceed other siege guns. "The Japanese prisoners spoke of them," says the author, "with as much horror as we ourselves experienced when the Japanese howitzers began to fire. Howitzers should be placed in pairs. (The Japanese even posted theirs singly.) Batteries for howitzers must be sited behind hills to fire at invisible targets. To disable a howitzer is very difficult, and this fact largely increases the value of this weapon. The Japanese did not fire salvos with howitzers, but our side sometimes did so with two or even four at moving targets. In concrete batteries the guns should be mounted on disappearing carriages if the battery is not behind cover. Traverses between guns should have a covering of earth, or otherwise should consist of very thick arches. The corners of traverses must be rounded off. In Fort Erlungshan the destruction of the traverses began by their corners being knocked away and once begun was steadily increased. During the whole siege the number of fortress guns with us was hardly less than with the Japanese, and yet no sooner had the artillery duel commenced than the preponderance of the Japanese fire became evident. This is explained by the following peculiarities: All the Japanese guns were quick-firing and ours were the reverse. The Japanese had the power of removing their guns and concentrating them wherever they were required. But with us, when once our guns were in position, we could not move them; no new batteries were armed; and only to replace disabled guns were any moved from the western face to the eastern."

Col. Nicholas Senn, surg. gen., Illinois National Guard, holds that the fact that the battles of the future will be fought at much longer ranges than were those of the past is of itself a conclusive argument in favor of a larger force of non-combatants trained for first aid work in the field. "The soldier," he remarks in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, "has a right to expect to receive assistance and proper care the moment he is disabled, be this in camp, on the march, or in the firing line. When a soldier is struck down by a bullet in the discharge of his duty, he is no longer a combatant, and has a claim on humanity which no nation can ignore. The height of humanity in warfare will be reached when every soldier can carry the conviction with him to the front that the moment he is wounded, he will receive by his own efforts, or by assistance within easy reach, the essential benefits of modern surgery. This means that every officer and soldier should be familiar with the elementary principles of first aid, with the means of which he should be supplied, and with the use of which he should be conversant. The instruction of the Army as a whole in hygiene, sanitation, is a task that belongs to the medical officers. It is only by patient and persistent work in this direction that the wounded of future wars can expect to receive the timely attention and care to which they are so well entitled. From my own personal experience, I know that the soldier is anxious to learn what he should do to maintain his health, and how to act in case of an emergency. He is a willing and attentive pupil when he is given an opportunity to learn what pertains to his well being, and how to take care of himself and his comrades in case of injury. A consciousness of knowing what to do when he or one of his

comrades is struck down by a bullet imparts confidence and additional courage when he takes his place in the firing line. To the average soldier the thought of sudden death is less terrible than of being wounded and left helpless on the field for hours or days without any hope of receiving the necessary care."

It is a significant fact that the movement instituted in England by Field Marshal Lord Roberts in favor of universal military service is strongly supported by the church. Its foremost religious advocate is Archdeacon Wilberforce, who on two recent occasions in Westminster Abbey has delivered addresses strongly urging compulsory military service as essential to the security of the empire. In the course of one of these addresses he protested vigorously against a resolution adopted by the Peace Society which declared that the training of boys as military cadets brought the worst influences to bear upon the character and bringing-up of the youth of the nation. The Archdeacon denounced this assertion as foolish, wicked and entirely untrue. The truth, he added, was exactly the reverse, and no training is better calculated to make boys live sober, upright lives, than military training. Commenting on the Archdeacon's remarks, the Military Mail of London, says: "We do not care to enter into a controversy as to whether universal service is useful or not, but for us it is important to note that the movement initiated by Lord Roberts and the National Service League, is being backed up by the church. It is not an evil, but it may be. If the right course is taken we may come to real army reform. The church and the peace societies may awaken the populace to the fact that something must be done to stave off conscription. We have always contended, and always shall contend, that an armed mob never will be accepted as a substitute for our regular army. The mere fact of putting a rifle into a man's hand, and training him so that he can make a 'possible' at Bisley, will never protect England from invasion. But the dissemination of the knowledge that something must be done is likely to arouse the nation, until it seizes the handiest weapon—the standing army—and puts it into proper fighting trim."

Mr. A. W. Ferguson, Executive Secretary of the Philippines, in his annual report, which has just been submitted to Governor General Ide, discloses certain conditions in the civil service of the islands which are anything but encouraging. He states that the situation has not improved to any great extent during the last year, that the Americans now entering the islands are of less desirable character than those who came out in former years, and that the government is having difficulty in obtaining Americans for civil positions who will remain in the service. As illustrative of this difficulty Secretary Ferguson states that, although the executive bureau has been established four years, only five of its staff of 137 persons are Americans, all the others being Filipinos. "The great stumbling block," Mr. Ferguson goes on to say, "is that few Americans intend to make the Philippines their home or to stay on the islands for an extended period. This condition can be overcome by making Philippine appointments a permanent means of livelihood by providing an effective system of transfer to the Federal service after a reasonable period of service here. As I am convinced that a permanent civil service under present conditions is entirely out of the question, it is suggested that, to procure the services of competent men for a limited period, each American be given the right of transfer to some other point. The government might place Americans in the insular service on the same footing as the War Department clerks are now serving in the islands. It will benefit the Federal service by providing men with minds broadened by travel and familiarity from personal observation with the political and economic conditions of other countries and help the islands by giving back to the United States men familiar with the conditions existing here."

They have their troubles with promotion in the British army which recall some of our own. The cavalry are just now greatly exercised by the promotion of an infantry captain to a majority in the Royal Dragoons, passing over the heads of thirteen captains in the cavalry and 588 captains in the army. The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Not a word would have been heard on the present occasion had the officer brought in been a junior from another cavalry unit. There is difficulty enough just now in finding officers for the mounted arm, on account, as it is alleged, of the expenses which fall on those in the junior ranks. But here is an officer who, in his past career as a soldier, has been called upon to bear none of these expenses. He is transferred, literally by stroke of pen, to the cavalry in the rank of major on the plea that he proved himself a smart and thoroughly efficient infantryman in the field. What makes the complaint of the cavalry the more reasonable and excusable is, that Major Wood, at the time of his promotion was not even serving in India, where the 1st Dragoons are doing duty. He was holding a staff appointment on the home establishment."

Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., maintains that the present Army recruiting system is very defective and that certain changes in the organization are urgently needed. He believes that there should be recruit depots which are really what the term implies, namely a school of instruction for recruits, leaving the garrisons to serve as the school of the company and the larger units. The

recruit depot, he contends, should carry the recruit to a certain degree of proficiency, relieving company commanders of the continuous performance of conducting recruit drills after the arrival of each new batch of recruits, and if this is done much will have been accomplished toward securing a more systematic course of advanced instruction that can better be carried on at other garrisons than recruit depots. "There is another vexatious phase of our recruit system," says Captain Longan, in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "and its eradication would be a blessing to all company commanders. I refer to the fact that we recruit for the vacancies that occurred last month and the month before, and still months before. Why not recruit for the vacancies to occur next month and the next month and in this way have recruits on hand to replace vacancies as fast as they occur and thus keep companies up to the maximum strength now authorized, which as everyone knows is as small as a company should ever be allowed to get? The extra and special duty evil is bad enough, but it does not compare with the still greater evil of letting companies dwindle down to mere skeletons before recruits are sent to fill them to their approximate authorized strength."

The talk of "militarism" which is rife in England, France and even Germany, as well as in this country, was common in Greece and Rome during the era of luxury and decay, which resulted in the loss of empire. It appears to accompany the growth of civilization, luxury and overculture, and its result is as certain now as in former days unless national calamity revives the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice as it did in the days of our Civil War. A love of selfish ease and enjoyment and a devotion to gain are too readily mistaken for a love of peace, and if indulged in they are certain to destroy the manhood of a nation. An English paper says: "Disarmament, so far from crowning civilization, would destroy it. Peace serves progress well, no doubt, but it is war which moves her chariot wheels. That the burden of defense is heavy no one denies, but the thing is it cannot be reduced with safety. For the past half century at least England has done her utmost to persuade European countries to reduce their armaments, and got little but snubs for her pains. Since 1900 she has twice offered to curtail her shipbuilding program if the Powers would follow her example. The only answer she received was renewed naval activity in Germany and the United States. And so it will ever be. To serve its purpose disarmament must be general, and unanimity on such a point is too much to expect of human nature. To urge Great Britain, France and America to risk the experiment without Germany and Russia is madness."

The Boston Transcript thinks that Secretary Shaw may find support for his theory that West Point is a good school for clergymen, in the fact that one of its graduates, Senator Polk, became a bishop, Francis Vinton a famous preacher, George Deshon a Paulist Father, and N. Sayre Harris, Francis A. Shoup and Charles C. Parsons lesser clergymen. It might have added to this list Charles A. L. Totten, who as an expounder of Scripture, is a bit of a parson in his way. Ten clergymen have been professors at the Military Academy, and to them, no doubt, is due in part the reputation for hopeful piety which Secretary Shaw apparently associates with the West Point graduate. In all, twenty of the graduates of the Academy have become clergymen, besides the one bishop and the head of the Paulist Fathers of the Catholic Church; 128 of the graduates have been the sons of clergymen. How many of them have married the daughters of clergymen we cannot undertake to say. We only know that clergymen's daughters are usually attractive, and military men show a fine taste in the selection of wives.

The announcement that the British government will submit a proposal at the next peace conference at The Hague in favor of an international agreement to reduce naval armaments is denounced by the German agrarian press as an English trick against Germany. The Deutsche Tageszeitung speaks of it as follows: "In accordance with the resolution, England will at the next Hague Conference bring in a motion to reduce armaments. The object of this move is evident. The German Empire has notified its intention of participating in The Hague Conference on condition that the disarmament question is not included in the program, and it must abide by this decision. If, therefore, England introduces a disarmament motion, Germany can take no part, and England's object is attained. The world is shown that there is no more peace-loving people than the English, and that Germany is the disturber of the world's peace."

The attention of the "anti imperialist" brethren is respectfully directed to further evidence of the oppression of the Filipinos by the American Government. This evidence is contained in a press despatch from Manila to the effect that the public schools throughout the Philippines opened on June 11, with an attendance of perhaps 500,000 pupils. The spread of education in the islands since they passed under American control is amazing and it indicates a desire for learning, which is one of the saving factors in the Philippine problem. Yet if the American Government is resolved to oppress the islanders, as the average "anti-imperialist" pretends to believe, it is strange that it should strive so earnestly and on such a broad scale to fit them for the duties of freemen.

The Secretary of the Navy this week disposed of the court-martial cases of Capt. Perry Garst, and Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon, the commanding officer and navigator, respectively, of the battleship Rhode Island. These officers were tried on the charge of "neglect of duty" as a result of the grounding recently of the Rhode Island on York Spit, Va. The court sentenced Captain Garst to suspension from duty for one year, with one-half sea pay and the loss of five numbers, but Secretary Bonaparte, in approving the finding of the court, reduced the suspension to six months. The opinion of Secretary Bonaparte follows: "After carefully considering the record and also the brief and argument of Captain Garst's counsel, the Department holds that the accused in this case has been thoroughly tried by a competent and impartial court, whose findings are fully sustained by the evidence. The Captain's obligation of vigilance was, in the Department's judgment, not lessened, but rendered more imperative by the facts that this was a 'shake-down' cruise, and that he had no previous personal acquaintance with the navigator. Without going into a discussion of technical questions respecting the course followed by the Rhode Island immediately before grounding, it seems clear that a culpable error was made as to the state of the tide and that, if the testimony of the two leadsmen is to be credited, no reason whatever being shown why it should not be credited, either insufficient attention was paid to the soundings or the speed of the vessel should have been reduced. How far the navigator may have been in fault need not be considered in this case; his negligence or errors cannot excuse or palliate those of the Captain; for, as Article 54, Paragraph 6, of the Regulations, says of the latter, 'The command is his and he can neither delegate the duties of it to another nor avoid its burdens, nor escape its responsibilities.' The Department considers that the good of the Service requires the captain of every war vessel to be held to very strict responsibility for the safety of the ship and its officers and men. It is satisfied, from the record, that the accused failed to discharge himself of that responsibility, and it regards an adequate, but not an excessive, punishment as imperatively demanded in his case. The findings and sentence of the court-martial are approved, but, in view of the court's recommendation to clemency, the period of suspension from duty on half sea pay, imposed as part of the sentence, is reduced from one year to six months." The court in the case of Lieutenant Commander Witherspoon, the navigator of the Rhode Island, found him guilty of the several charges and sentenced him to lose ten numbers in his grade and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Bonaparte approved the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court, but remitted that portion of the sentence involving a public reprimand.

In connection with the launch in Scotland recently of the new Cunard turbine steamship Lusitania, the largest steamer in the world, the following data concerning the largest ocean steamers will be of interest:

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Baltic	725	75	49	40,000	18,000	16.25
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	706	72	52½	30,000	40,000	23.58
Amerika	680	74½	53	36,000	15,000	16.00
Kai' in Auguste Vict'a	700	77	17,200	17.5
New Cunarders	776	88	60	43,000	75,000	25.00

A, length over all; B, beam, feet; C, Depth, feet; D, displacement; E, horsepower; F, speed.

Each of the new Cunard steamers will carry over 3,000 souls, having accommodation for 550 first class, 500 second class and 1,300 third class passengers, and a crew of 800. The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg-American line, which recently made her maiden voyage to New York, was until the launching of the Lusitania the largest ship afloat. The Auguste Victoria has a gross tonnage of 25,500 tons and is capable of accommodating 3,500 souls, including steerage passengers. The Mauritania, a sister ship to the Lusitania, will shortly be launched. An important element in the construction of both vessels is a double bottom 5 feet 6 inches in depth between the outer and inner shells.

At its encampment at Greeley, Colo., June 13, 1906, the Department of Colorado and Wyoming G.A.R. adopted the resolutions which follow. Similar resolutions were passed by the Colorado Commandery, Loyal Legion: "1. We, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, do hereby resolve that, in consideration of the excellent record for gallantry and long and hard service during the Civil War, Indian campaigns in the West, and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, established by Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Colorado, in Denver, Colo., and also as this officer is the only soldier in the United States Army who has been awarded by Congress, for gallantry on the field of battle, two medals of honor, that all the members of this encampment believe and do hereby express their belief and desire that General Baldwin should receive recognition for his services, and in reward therefor should, upon his retirement, June 26, 1906, be given the rank and pay of a major general, United States Army, retired. 2. And further, that in view of this resolution, passed as cited above, we, the members of this encampment do hereby resolve to do all in our power in General Baldwin's behalf in order to accomplish the purpose of this resolution as stated above." H. M. Orahod moved the adoption of

the resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote of the encampment.

In voting in favor of a canal with locks for Panama the House arrays itself beside the President and thus places the issue squarely before the Senate, in which sentiment is strongly in favor of a canal at sea level. Whether the two houses will agree upon the question of canal types at the present session is extremely doubtful, but they should do so not merely for the sake of public interests, but as a matter of fairness to President Roosevelt who, in the absence of legislative action prescribing a canal design, is responsible for the whole enterprise. The ideal type of canal is, of course, one at sea level, but as the President has clearly explained, a lock canal capable of accomplishing all the traffic that would come to it could be built in a much shorter time and for but little more than half the money that would be required for one of the other type. If a lock canal capable of being transformed into a sea level canal, if conditions shall require, will meet the needs of commerce, as many eminent engineers believe, the adoption of that type would seem to be the wise thing to do. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill provides more than \$25,000,000 for work on the canal during the next fiscal year, and while the work can be carried on even if Congress fails to agree on the type of canal, there is a growing feeling that the design of the proposed waterway should be definitely settled in order that the taxpayers may know what they are to get for their money.

Some interesting information as to the reorganization of the Chinese army under the supervision of Japan is given in a Pekin letter to the London Daily Telegraph. It appears that the Chinese government has instituted a military program which it will take sixteen years to complete. At the end of that period, if the plans are carried out, the Chinese army will consist of forty-two divisions, each division comprising two infantry brigades (twelve battalions), one cavalry regiment, one artillery regiment and one battalion of engineers. In principle the army will consist of voluntary recruits, each of whom is to serve three years in the active forces and seven in the reserve. To maintain the thirty-six divisions a contingent of 140,000 will be required annually. In the organization, drill and equipment of this large force it is the Japanese who are taking the chief part. They have also elaborated a system of training for officers which bids fair to rival their own. At fifteen years of age candidates will enter preparatory schools, and at twenty-three will become lieutenants. In 1922, when the whole military scheme will be perfected, the different schools will contain 12,800 cadets, so that each year 1,500 new officers will join the army. At the present moment the Chinese army has 4,000 cadets, of whom 500 are studying in Japan. In the same country there are 200 officers sent there to study.

While casualties to ships of the British navy caused by grounding have decreased nearly 50 per cent. in the last twenty-five years, the recent stranding of the battleship Montagu has led to the issuing of an official circular from the Admiralty calling the attention of commanding officers to the need of increased caution in navigating their vessels. Navy officers are at a serious disadvantage as compared with commanders of merchant ships in this matter of navigation, for while the latter seldom leave the safe and well-known trade routes, the naval commander is frequently required to take his vessel to out of the way posts where the waters are poorly charted and the coasts are dangerous. Speaking of grounding accidents in the British navy, the naval correspondent of the London Graphic says that in 1884, out of 210 ships in commission, 49 touched bottom, a percentage of 23.3 casualties. In 1903, out of 376 ships afloat, there were only 29 casualties, a percentage of 7.7. And it must be remembered that the vast majority of these casualties were of the most trifling character, and in very many cases to small torpedo craft, traveling frequently at very high rates of speed, and in very shoal waters. The percentages vary slightly from year to year, but are ever lessening until the 21 per cent. of 1882 has dwindled to the 11.5 per cent. of 1905.

Lieut. S. M. De Loffre, M.D., U.S.A., has translated for the Army Military Information Division the extract which follows from the "Archives de Medicine et de Pharmacie Militaires." M. Cholin was able to observe 230 wounded on the battle field in Manchuria. He states that the Japanese rifle ball fulfills all the conditions of a humane weapon. Its caliber is 6.5 m.m., its weight 10.5 gm., its initial velocity 725 meters per second. The Russian ball is 7.5 m.m., weighs 13.7 gm., and has an initial velocity of 620 meters. On account of its very great initial velocity the Japanese ball is seldom deformed. Its penetrating power is very great and the course of the ball is always a straight line. The wound of entrance has the shape of a slit, the length of which is about half a centimeter. The wound of exit was about the same as that of entrance. The author never observed any fragments of clothing in the wounds, but noted that they were cut as with a knife. It is for this reason that suppuration was rarely found, and healing took place without reaction and rapidly. He was also able to study the character of the wounds in different parts of the body. He made an inspection of the Japanese medical service, and found it badly deficient in

transportation for the sick and for field hospitals in the battlefields."

Reports made by Medical Officers of the Army on duty in San Francisco, Cal. on hot food kitchens inspected at Kentucky and Twentieth streets and one in Golden Gate Park, agree that the food furnished is as good as can be given for the price charged, but they criticize the management for not securing screens to keep out the flies, which are a pest at all the soup kitchens. Assistant Surgeon George H. Scott says of the Kentucky street kitchen: "Many complaints have been heard about the meals served here. They are mostly on account of the alleged poor quality of the food and improper cooking. My inspection does not bear this out. On the contrary, I consider the meals very good for a 10 or 15 cent fare. The kitchen and attendants are, however, filthy. It is believed that one half of the flies in this section of San Francisco have assembled in this kitchen, which is without a sign of a screen. Capt. E. F. Gedding, Med. Dept., U.S.A., reports that he has inspected the meals served in the kitchen in Camp 7 at the Park for three days and found them "healthy and well served." He goes on to say: "The entire building should be screened, as it is impossible to prevent the appearance of an occasional fly in the food. The netting would also prevent the collection of flies on cooked or raw food while waiting to be cooked or served."

Among those disposed to question Captain Mahan's dicta on sea-power is Field Marshal Earl Roberts, who, in the course of a recent address, said that from the beginning of the eighteenth century until the battle of Waterloo England was engaged in no fewer than six great wars, and all these wars were on land as much as on sea. There was the war of the Spanish Succession, characterized on the naval side by one unimportant and indecisive action—on the military side by all Marlborough's famous victories. And yet it was from that war that Captain Mahan, the apostle of the doctrine of sea-power and the high priest of the "blue-water school" dated Great Britain's gain of sea-power over all other countries. He gave a brief sketch of the hundred years of war in order to show that in the growth of England's sea-power a very important part was played by the army. What failed England when engaged in the South African war was her unpreparedness for war, and as a consequence it cost more than \$1,450,000,000 to impose her will upon the Boers.

When General Kuroki, who had command of one of the Japanese armies in Manchuria during the late war, took the field he issued an order from which we quote the following as a typical expression of the spirit of the Japanese military service: "Every moment of delay or hesitation involves heavier losses, whilst it is only by dash and energy that these losses can be minimized. Where troops remain for a long time in one place they collect useless articles in their kit. These interfere with the freedom of the soldier's movements, and they must be got rid of. Rapidity of movement is most essential. Under no circumstances must arms or ammunition be surrendered to the enemy. If impossible to get them away they must be destroyed even at the risk of a soldier's life. Special note should be taken by officers of all who distinguish themselves in the presence of the enemy, as well as of those who show themselves to be incompetent and who must, in consequence, be severely dealt with."

The employees at the Washington Navy Yard were much elated this week when they learned that President Roosevelt had issued an Executive Order making Saturday afternoon a half holiday for them during the months of July, August and September. The President said in his order: "It is hereby ordered that on Saturday during July, August and September until further notice, four hours, exclusive of time for luncheon, shall constitute a day's work for skilled mechanics and laborers and employees in the classified service at the navy yard, Washington. Provided, that if any skilled mechanics, laborers or employees in the classified service shall work more than four hours during the months aforesaid, they shall be paid for such extra work at the rate of fifty per centum more than their regular and normal compensation and no more."

Walter Wellman, American Arctic explorer, in a lecture in Paris June 5, before the French Meteorological Society, declared that the Arctic region was more favorable to airship work than France or the United States because of the constancy of the temperature about zero and continuous daylight, and also because of the practicability of using guide ropes and drag anchors in the absence of houses, forests and other impediments. The Wellman expedition, he said, will utilize the true seamanship of the aerial sea, and not depend on a raft, as Andrée did in his aerial attempt.

Albert Terrell, a negro cavalryman stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was probably mortally wounded June 12, while acting as marker during target practice at the Arcada rifle range. A bullet struck the lower horizontal round of the steel frame supporting the paper target, and ricochetted downward, penetrating the lungs of Terrell, who was standing in the concrete pit behind the butts, watching above for the striking point of the bullet. The accident is said to be the first of its nature in the history of the Army rifle range.

AN ARMY EXPERIMENT WITH CAMELS.

The late Gen. Innis N. Palmer, of the Army, left behind him in manuscript an interesting account of the attempt made in 1856-7 to introduce camels into the southwest for use in Army transportation. By an act approved March 3, 1855, Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the purchase and importation of camels. Jefferson Davis, who was then Secretary of War, entered heartily into the scheme and detailed Major H. C. Wayne, Q.M., U.S.A., to attend to the purchase and transportation of the camels. Associated with him was Lieut. David D. Porter, U.S.N., afterwards Admiral Porter, then in command of the U.S.S. Supply, who was placed under the orders of Secretary Davis by Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. Major Wayne joined Porter on the Supply at Spezzia.

In procuring the camels Porter and Wayne were assisted by Porter's brother-in-law, Mr. G. H. Heap, who had been for some years our Consul at Tunis, as his father had been before him, and was thoroughly familiar with the language and customs of the country. Another member of the camel party was John P. Brown, who had been for many years the dragoman of Commodore Porter, father of the Lieutenant, while he was minister resident at Constantinople.

Some difficulty was experienced in overcoming the objections of the Turkish government to the exportation of camels, but finally the Viceroy not only consented, but made the United States a present of six fine dromedaries. For these the subordinates of the Viceroy substituted six of the sorriest looking beasts to be found in the streets of Alexandria. Finding that these would not be accepted, and having a wholesome fear of the bastinado in case the matter came to the attention of the Viceroy, they finally substituted six fine dromedaries.

The largest of the camels brought over in the Supply was 7 feet 2 inches high, 10 feet 2 inches long and 9 feet 6 inches around the body, and he weighed over 2,000 pounds. He could easily carry 1,200 pounds' weight, frequently transporting two large bales of cotton or four bales of hay with perfect ease. The dromedaries could make six to eight miles an hour at the quick pace and were good for twelve to fourteen miles for short distances. One of them had gone eighty miles from Cairo to Suez in a single night.

Thirty-three camels and dromedaries were brought over in the Supply. Such skilful dispositions were made by Lieutenant Porter for their care aboard ship that they arrived in good condition in spite of a rough voyage. Six females calved on the way over and one of these died in giving birth to her young. One camel had been confined on shipboard nine months and had sailed 10,000 miles, and the others over 7,000 miles, and none of them had been sick an hour. When they were landed at Powder Horn, near Indianola, Texas, May, 1856, they became excited beyond measure. They reared, kicked, broke their halters, pulled up their pickets and really cried with excitement. The males appeared to be fighting drunk with joy and they became pugnacious and pitched into each other in the liveliest manner.

From Powder Horn the camels were taken to Camp Verde, Texas, then commanded by Capt. I. N. Palmer, U.S.A. As may be well supposed, the march of the camels through the country, as they came up from the coast, created great excitement, not only among the people, but among the animals. Horses, mules and cattle coming suddenly upon them were frightened out of their wits, and upon one occasion, when a few of them came into the Alamo plaza at San Antonio for supplies, there was a most ludicrous scattering of horses, mules and donkeys. However, the animals soon became accustomed to them, including the horses and mules at Camp Verde, which were overcome with fear and disgust on their first introduction to the ungainly "ships of the desert." The camel born on shipboard became a special favorite. He strolled around freely among the horses and mules, and he would rub his nose against the worst kicking mule in the corral without fear. In fact, the horses and mules soon appeared to like to have the rogue about, and he would go from one stall to another while the company animals were feeding and take a nip out of their troughs as though he had merely come to sample their provisions. He was very fond of children, and as he had been taught to wrestle he would go around among the youngsters of the camp who assembled around the corral and try to get up a wrestle with some of them.

The Turkish camel drivers brought from Smyrna were fine specimens and excellent fellows who appeared to be contented and happy in their new surroundings. The climate of Texas appeared to agree with most of the camels and they were in perfect health, fat and sleek. The cleanliness of their surroundings saved them from the prevalent camel disease—the itch—and they were treated much more kindly and intelligently than at home. They would eat hay and graze about the post; indeed they would eat almost anything that grew there. They were given the same allowance of hay and grain as the horses and mules; that is, 12 pounds of corn or oats and 14 pounds of hay per diem. They began to breed at the proper season. As there was a second importation of 44 camels early in 1857, after allowing for the few which died, the Government had a herd of about seventy as fine camels as could be found anywhere in the world.

It had been demonstrated that the Arabian camel of any variety would live and thrive in the United States as well, if not better, than in any other country. Our own men became in a short time as good if not better camel men than the Turks or Arabs. While Major Wayne was at the post six of the camels were sent to San Antonio for supplies. They went by the way of Banolera Pass, where the road is hilly and in some places very stony, but the camels returned in six days with as many supplies as could have been carried in two six-mule wagons; and had it been necessary they could have brought much heavier loads. A burden camel will carry 600 pounds every day for a month without injury to himself. One of the dromedaries would have gone from the post to San Antonio with his rider in one day and back the next.

Lieutenant Chambliss went out on a scout with eight or ten men, taking one camel to carry the provisions and blankets for the whole party. There was no more trouble in caring for the camel than there would have been for a mule, and a mule would have required some forage, while the camel would have traveled for months on what he could pick up among the bushes. He was obedient and docile as a little dog, kneeling down to receive his load and to be unloaded, and he appeared perfectly at home with the soldiers.

It was clearly demonstrated that the Arabian camel could be imported safely, that it was admirably adapted to the climate of the United States and that it could be propagated here as well as in its native country, and that

it would do anything here that it would do in any other country.

But alas for the experiment! Mr. Davis went out of office on March 4, 1857, and Mr. Floyd took his place as Secretary of War. Floyd cared nothing for camels or for the experiment. He was from the first surrounded by a lot of men who were trying to get something out of the appropriations for the Army (or any thing else), and the good-natured Secretary could never say no. One man wanted to supply the little army in Utah with flour at twenty dollars per hundred, and then another one of the same sort would come in and get an order to buy it all back for the Commissary at five dollars per hundred. One would get a contract for furnishing seven hundred mules at some outrageous price and another was ready to get an order by which he would buy all the mules from the Quartermaster for a song.

It was a high old time for the boys when Floyd was Secretary of War and Mr. Drinkard chief clerk of the War Department. Some one wanted the camels, and so one day Mr. E. F. Beale, who had a ranch in California, came along with an order from Mr. Floyd directing him to turn over to Mr. Beale all such camels as he might choose to select, with the equipments, employees, everything connected with the camels he might choose to take. He carried off all of the fine stock, including every stud camel, leaving only a few Arabian burden camels. These were in 1858 turned over to the Quartermaster's Department and passed later on into the hands of the Confederates. Some of them were collected after the war and sold in San Francisco and became show camels.

However, the camels would not at the present time be of use to the Government for military purposes. The railroads and steamers now run to every department of the Army and the supplies are, of course, sent by them. Still the camels might have been made very useful to our Army at that time had Mr. Floyd carried out the ideas of his predecessor, Mr. Davis. There have been stories afloat from time to time of wild camels being seen roving over the western plains, supposed to be relics of the Government herd, but in no country in the world is there any record of the existence of the camel in a wild state. While every other domestic animal, fowl or bird exists or has existed in a wild state, the camel has never been known except as the companion of man.

NEW VICKERS-MAXIM WIRE-WOUND GUN.

By the English correspondent of the *Scientific American*.

The new type of 12-inch breech-loading wire-wound gun made by Vickers-Maxim possesses several improvements, notably in the breech operating gear. This gun, which will figure largely in the new cruisers and battleships now being built for the British navy, has a total length of 556.5 inches, which is equivalent to 46.375 calibers, the length of the bore being 540 inches, or 45 calibers, while the shot has a travel of 459 inches, or 38.25 calibers, the length of the projectile chamber thus being 81 inches. At the breech the diameter of the weapon is 5 feet 6 inches, and at the muzzle behind the swell 1 foot 10 inches. The wiring jacket ranges from 80 wires at the breech through gradual reduction to 16 wires at the muzzle. The weapon fires a projectile of 850 pounds with a charge of 310 pounds. The muzzle velocity is 2,850 foot seconds, and the muzzle energy 47,874 foot tons. The powder pressures within the bore of the gun vary from a maximum of 18 tons to the square inch against a circumferential strength of 34.4 tons per square inch at the breech to 7.65 tons to the square inch against a circumferential strength of 16.1 tons to the square inch at the muzzle.

This weapon is considerably larger and more powerful than the latest type of 12-inch 50-ton wire-wound gun produced at the British government arsenal at Woolwich. This Mark IX. class is five calibers shorter than the new Vickers production, being only 496.5 inches in length—41.375 calibers—yet the longer weapon is considerably stronger, especially toward the muzzle.

The breech operating mechanism for this latest Vickers 12-inch gun is of a new type, containing several distinctive improvements, whereby a considerable increase in power is obtained when closing the breech. The mechanism is operated by a hand wheel with worm and worm-wheel gear mounted in a bracket carried on the end frame of the gun, and the gearing is so arranged that to operate the mechanism completely seventeen turns are necessary—12.2 turns to unlock the breech and 4.8 turns to swing it out to fully open position. The Vickers type of breech screw is used, mounted and retained on the stem of the carrier by interrupted screw threads.

In this mechanism a pure "couple" for rotating the breech screw is applied, and the inherent defect of the general type of breech mechanism, wherein the screw is rotated by a turning movement which sets up appreciable friction, due to a tendency to produce axial displacement of the breech screw, is obviated. By the utilization of a couple, the whole of the available turning force applied to the breech screw is employed in seating the obturator, and all possibility of friction from the above-mentioned tendency is completely overcome.

The breech block carries the Wellin screw in which the thread is cut in successive steps of decreasing radii. In unlocking the breech it is necessary to rotate it only through as much of arc as equals the length of one step of the thread. This disengages all the threads so that the block can be withdrawn. The advantage of this type is that a minimum amount of the thread has to be cut away, and the breech-block can be proportionately reduced in length and weight. There are two sets of safety slides, one for percussion lock and the other for the electric lock, fitted to the box slide. On opening the breech the percussion striker is automatically fully cocked. A floating needle is arranged so that normally the point of the needle is always within the face of the lock frame. The electric lock is of special design, there being two levers, one on each side of the lock frame, and these are simultaneously operated on the first movement of the lock frame on opening the breech. The arrangement of these two levers is such that there is a small projection round their bosses which trips against the lock slides on the box slides. As the outer ends of these levers act directly on the electric needle, the latter is drawn away almost instantaneously from the lever on the first movement of the unlocking of the breech.

In the event of a missfire the lock frame can be drawn away sufficiently to eject the primer without opening the breech, owing to the arrangement of the spring bolts engaging the lock frame with the slide link in the carrier, and the engagement of the slide with the operating cam on the crank.

The complete weight of the weapon exclusive of the carriage is 57 tons 8 hundredweight, 2 quarters, 12 pounds. Its penetrative capacity with capped shot so far as has been ascertained is 24.3 inches through Krupp

cemented plate. Further tests with the weapon are, however, to be carried out, when definite data on the point of penetration will be available.

LESSONS FROM MUKDEN.

In the course of an expert article on "The Tactics of All Arms" the Broad Arrow says:

"It would seem as if the too often practised but dangerous plan of placing the cavalry far away on the flanks, nominally to give free space of maneuver to the infantry and artillery, but practically rendering the co-operation of all arms impossible, held good with Kourapatkin before Mukden. At Simmington, on the extreme right in the valley of the Liao, nearly thirty English miles west of Mukden, were the two best regiments of Russian cavalry, the 51st Niejene and 52d Chernigoff Dragoons; far to the east the Siberian Division and the two Trans-Baikal Cossack regiments; finally, if not on the flank, yet so far to the rear as to be useless, the Don Cossack Division and the Ussuri Cossacks. It is impossible before a battle to decide exactly what will be the enemy's dispositions and to make arrangements to meet them. Moltke has said the same thing of a campaign. The commander-in-chief of a force may have his plan, of course, but must be before all things an opportunist. For this, amongst the reasons, the offensive gives many advantages that the defensive never presents. It was because the Japanese cavalry, which was their weakest arm—poorly mounted, without horse artillery or machine guns—was able to seize an opportunity, that the victory of Mukden was so decisive. Linievitch's retreat was carried out in splendid style, so was that of the eastern flank of Bilderling's army, which was in touch with him. But on March 9 Bilderling's right on the west center lost touch with Kaulbar's left. Through this interval rushed the Japanese cavalry and artillery, bringing their fire to bear on the rear of Kaulbar's troops, who were hotly engaged with the enemy to the west. The front which the Russian army, owing in a great measure to their engineers' work, had kept intact for so many days, was broken through. Confusion ensued. Some 40,000 prisoners were captured. Thus the disaster was caused by cavalry. Had a reserve of Russian horsemen been kept near Mukden it might have been thrust into the breach."

"But as we have shown above, it was either far in rear or away on the flanks. This is very noteworthy as an instance of the waste of some 18,000 cavalry on one side and the rapid grasp of an opportunity on the other. Moreover Akiyoma's cavalry force of forty squadrons, twelve machine-guns, six horse artillery guns and 1,000 infantry did splendid work on the Russian right. Leaving the Hun River on February 26 it was at Simmington on March 1. It carried on the outflanking movement on the west. It destroyed a brigade of the Sixteenth Corps sent against it and rejoined the army on March 5. On March 9 the Japanese cavalry cut the railway between Mukden and Tieling, harassed the weary Russians and captured a vast collection of wagons, stores, etc. Thus the cavalry of the Japanese, admittedly their weakest arm, crowned the edifice built by others. If it was not strong enough to absolutely destroy the retreating Russians, it brought about results scarcely equaled in the past history of war."

"The pursuit of the study of a single battle cannot be continued here. But this great encounter of a fortnight tempts with examples of the value of intercommunication, an art poorly practised by our army in the past, and to which we must turn our attention if we do not wish to reap disaster in the future. We note how day after day Oyama received by telephone the information of all that was passing along his enormously long front, from near Saimatsu on the east to Simmington on the west. It was the knowledge that Bilderling and Kaulbars were held fast on the Shaho and to the east of it, to a line of thirty-seven miles, strengthened by every device of the engineer, that enabled Oyama to direct Nogi unobserved from the center or left center to the west. Oku hid Nogi. Oku told Oyama that he hid him. Kuroki knew that Oku held Bilderling. So he felt secure, in spite of the bold front shown by Linievitch, who, it may be remembered, telegraphed that he had beaten the Japanese on his front. It may be said that the Russian defense was magnificent. Their infantry occupied with advantage the splendid positions prepared by their sappers. Their artillery inflicted enormous losses on the assaulting Japanese. But the cavalry failed to co-operate, and the Russian information as to the enemy's movements or what was going on in their own lines was defective. Thus we see that the most scientific preparation, the most heroic resistance, the most splendid endurance—qualities that the Russian army developed at, and indeed before, the battle of Mukden—are impotent to gain success if two things are wanting. The first is information as to the enemy's movements, and the knowledge of what is passing in our own lines by the units engaged. The second is the use, not the waste, of cavalry. We may well ask ourselves, how stands our army as to these matters, so indispensable in the tactics of all arms?"

ASPECTS OF BRITISH ARMY LIFE.

The following discussion of the social and financial aspects of British army life is taken from the columns of our valued contemporary, *Military Mail*, of London:

"Among the many causes tending to render the army less popular than it was thirty or forty years ago may be reckoned the decline of social status in the commissioned ranks. In the olden time nearly every officer brought with him into his regiment a defined and unquestioned social position; he took nothing from his regiment, socially, though he contributed greatly to its prestige by serving in the commissioned ranks. In the present day one not unfrequently hears even a senior officer referred to as being 'all right socially,' an expression which implies a necessary differentiation that was unheard of in days gone by.

"It would appear that this decline of social distinction is greatly responsible for the discourtesies so frequently shown from army headquarters to individual officers and even to entire regiments, for it is difficult to account for them in any other manner. Again, national education has been greatly responsible for raising the masses to a position somewhat nearer to the tradesman and professional classes, which, to a large extent, furnish sons for service in the commissioned ranks of the army. Efficiency was aimed at in the abolition of the purchase system, whilst no other necessary conditions were established for securing the services of a highly capable type of professional man. Had greatly increased pay and, more especially, had certain honorary distinctions been open to all officers showing considerable ability in their

profession, a more capable type of leader and instructor would have been available from the early seventies up to the present time. The pay of the commissioned ranks of the army has been wholly inadequate to recompense officers for the duties required of them in reality. Not only must the officer be better paid for expert knowledge, but the warrant officer, non-com., and private soldier must also be better paid for doing better work than he is now encouraged to perform.

ORIGIN OF ENTERIC FEVER.

In an original memoir on the subject of typhoid fever, referred to in a translation made for the General Staff by Lieut. S. M. De Loffre, M.D., U.S.A., Major Emile Job, of the French army, states that typhoid fever is on the decline in the army, but that the number of cases is still large enough to be alarming. The medical department has installed filters and other forms of sterilizers, but without any marked effect as regards the stamping out of this disease. So he concludes that water is not the sole etiological factor in the propagation of typhoid. The stools, the urine and the expectoration are generally held to contain the bacillus of Eberth, and the disease is spread by them. The demonstration of this bacillus in the expectoration is very recent. Seifert has reported two cases of typhoid that contracted the disease from contamination by the expectorations of a typhoid case who had ulceration of the larynx. He believes that cases of pneumo-typhoid and laryngo-typhoid can propagate the disease through their expectorations just as easily and surely as we believe they can by the stools and the urine.

A similar conclusion was reached in the discussion of typhoid already alluded to as following the reading of a paper on the subject of "the toleration of enteric fever by the Army," which took place at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution of England. The general conclusion arrived at was in favor of the organization of a "Water Supply and Sanitation Corps," which should have charge of sterilizing appliances, water supply and drainage. There was a difference of opinion as to whether this should be a part of the Medical Corps or an organization independent of it. In the lecture by Dr. Canney, which started the discussion, it was held that the regimental pioneers should be obliged to qualify in sanitation and the simple methods of sterilizing fluids, including excreta. Adequate pay and other encouragement would bring into this service men of special sanitary engineering experience, who could be organized into a corps subsidiary, perhaps, to the medical service. As an illustration of the advantages of sanitation, Surgeon General Sir Annesley de Renzy, K.C.B., stated that in three important industrial companies in Assam, in which he had been a director since his retirement, not a single death from enteric or cholera had occurred among the European employees for twenty-three years. This was due to the care taken to procure pure water by filtering or boiling. Another case mentioned was that of Fort William, where the prevailing diseases, cholera, enteric and dysentery, resulted in a death rate of 110 per thousand. Following an improvement in the water supply this had been reduced to a little over ten per thousand. As a result of a want of an efficiently organized sanitary service, 55,000 British troops in South Africa, or more than one army corps and a half, had been attacked with preventable diseases. Lord Wolseley was held responsible for this result because of his failure to appreciate the importance of hygiene in war and his opposition to a special sanitary service in the army. It was argued that the company officers should be trained in sanitation. Why, it was asked, should an officer train his men to protect themselves against the enemies' mines and explosives and yet leave officers and men ignorant of the simple methods required to prevent a twelvefold greater cause of inefficiency within his power to control? Why worry about saving ounces or pounds of transport and tolerate tons upon tons of available transportation required by preventable sickness? It is true, as Major General Fraser, the presiding officer, urged, that the best schemes will fail in war, for men will not die of thirst on one day to avoid the risk of enteric later on, but soldiers should at least be made to realize the gravity of their danger and the value of such protective measures as circumstances may permit.

WEST POINT'S GREATEST NEED.

The following edifying discussion, in the form of a dialogue, of the educational needs of the United States Military Academy, has been submitted to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by a graduate of the institution, who is now a retired officer of the Army.

A. You incline to emphasize the need of something new in West Point instruction?

B. I do.

A. What kind of a need is it?

B. Fundamental; and second in importance to no other subject; engineering, philosophy and chemistry not excepted!

A. Do you mean that you would give another subject as much attention as either of the three mentioned?

B. I do. And what is more, if I must strike out one or all of those three subjects, as a necessary step to effect a change, I would unhesitatingly do so.

A. Do you mean to say that your subject would be of equal value?

B. Yes, of incomparably greater value, when you size up with subject.

A. But what about mental training?

B. Mental training would not suffer one particle. In fact, I think it would be bettered.

A. Do you mean to say that the one subject you deem so important would give a great measure of immediate and lasting value, having regard to training of brain and nerve and muscle; and having regard to a desirable leavening factor in the United States Army; and to the subsequent winning of battles?

B. You hit the nail exactly. You have stated the thing in a nutshell.

A. Is what you have in mind practicable?

B. Beyond doubt.

A. There is one characteristic of all excellent things in the good influence they exert beyond their particular boundaries. Tell me how you think the consummation of your proposition would work?

B. Ideally. Beautifully. Grandly. Far and near!

A. Do you know the thing you would advocate is not an accomplished fact?

B. I know very well it is not.

A. What is your point of view?

B. That of a graduate and a retired officer. That of

an officer who has learned well the need of which he speaks. And that of an ardent well-wisher of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army.

A. What effect would you anticipate upon the authority and control of officers over their men?

B. An unprecedented augmentation.

A. How do you reason?

B. In general, it cannot be disputed that whatever an officer directs should be done, especially in the fundamentals of his profession, the officer should be an exemplar in doing himself.

A. Are not all officers expert in direction and in performance?

B. Do not ask me!

A. Why do you select West Point for your target?

B. Because that is the place where officers are taught and prepared for their duties. Because youth is the best time of life for learning and for receiving abiding impressions. As a rule, it will be then or never. And because the subject referred to is now insufficiently taught at West Point.

A. Do you not hesitate to oppose your view to that of others who have been chosen to prescribe the West Point course?

B. To be sure. I invite merciless flagellation from that quarter.

A. Has the subject you advocate been entirely forgotten at West Point?

B. Not entirely.

A. Has the question of giving that subject more attention been considered?

B. Somewhat.

A. To what conclusion?

B. That there wasn't time to spare for it.

A. Please state in a few words what you would have?

B. I would have every cadet made highly proficient in theory and practice, with rifle, carbine, revolver and sabre, to the end that every lieutenant shall become equipped to instruct, and to illustrate his instruction, before he receives his commission, in the one thing that is the alpha and omega of his profession. To the end that he shall be an expert, at all times, in peace, in war, afoot, or mounted, as teacher, or as exemplar and actor, upon every field, with war's most common instruments.

SERVICE RECORD OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Following is the service record during the Civil War of Majors on the retired list promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel, under the Act of April 23, 1904, given by years (y), months (m), and days (d):

Keyes, 1y. 6m. 3d.; Loud, 2y. 6m. 14d.; Fec'hé, 3y. 6m. 28d.; Cavanaugh, 3y. 7m. 7d.; Parker, 2m. 26d.; Wood, 7m. 4d.; Fuller, 7m. 22d.; Runkle, 3y. 9m. 19d.; Burbank, 2y. 1m. 20d.; Judd, 3y. 6m. 6d.; McMillan, 3y. 11m. 20d.; Hawley, 3y. 11m. 4d.; Bridgman, 3y. 7m. 4d.; Bentley, 3y. 10m. 3d.; Gardner, 10m. 18d.; Kaufman, 3y. 11m. 20d.; Patzki, 1y. 2m. 28d.; Larned, 3y. 6m. 26d.; Poole, 1y. 4m. 24d.; Rome, 3y. 3m. 11d.; Bartholomew, 9m. 10d.; Bentson, 3y. 11m. 20d.; Crandall, 3y. 7m. 26d.; Conkrite, 1y. 9m. 29d.; Vickery, 3y. 2m. 24d.; Caldwell, 1y. 2m. 17d.; Robinson, 1y. 0m. 4d.; Darling, 3y. 8m. 4d.; Pollock, 3y. 5m. 29d.; Smith, 3y. 11m. 20d.; Roxford, 1y. 3m. 8d.; Stauch, 3y. 4m. 9d.; Quinby, 3y. 7m. 4d.; Murphy, 3y. 11m. 7d.; Witcher, 2y. 3m. 26d.; Gerlach, 3y. 11m. 30d.; Summerhayes, 2y. 3m. 26d.; Hammer, 3y. 5m. 14d.; Fugger, 3y. 11m. 20d.; Scantling, 3y. 7m. 10d.; Hess, 3y. 8m. 9d.; Jones, 2y. 7m. 6d.; Baker, 3y. 11m. 20d.; Edwards, 3y. 6m. 23d.; Newbold, 3y. 4m. 23d.; Gilbert, 3y. 10m. 23d.; Watrous, 3y. 8m. 23d.; Howell, 3y. 7m. 20d.; Becker, 6m. 9d. The average is 2y. 3m. 21d.

The average of the total service is a little over thirty-nine years. Seven officers have had over forty years; twenty between thirty and forty years; ten between twenty and thirty; seven over ten years and four less than ten.

The majors with Civil War records retired under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, and denied promotion under the Act of April 23, 1904, with the Civil War records are:

DeCourcy, 3y. 11m. 20d.; Kirkland, 3y. 6m. 8d.; Lawson, 2y. 3m. 28d.; Brewerton, 3y. 8m. 25d.; Campbell, 3y. 8m. 19d.; Waterbury, 3y. 3m. 3d.; Brinckle, 3y. 10m. 25d.; Mathey, 3y. 9m. 17d.; Morgan, 3y. 9m. 14d.; Crabb, 3y. 11m. 19d.; Russell, 3y. 9m. 15d.; Kendall, 1y. 3m. 12d.; Sharp, 3y. 10m. 10d.; Sanborn, 2y. 7m. 6d.; Ritsius, 3y. 9m. 28d.; Burns, 3y. 6m. 6d.; Kell, 2y. 6m. 24d.

The average is 3y. 2m. and 3d., and the average of total service over 33 years. R. M. Rodgers died March, 1906. The majors without Civil War service retired for disability in the line of duty under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, with their length of service, is as follows:

Elbrey, 22y. 3m. 8d.; Ingalls, 20y. 6m. 23d.; Olmsted, 28y. 4m. 1d.; Ord, 25y. 8m. 7d.; Van Ness, 33y. 4m. 12d.; Whipple, 32y. 7m. 17d.; Hoyle, 27y. 7m. 19d.; Wheeler, 22y. 8m. 14d.; Poindexter, 14y. 1m. 2d.; Leavell, 22y. 8m. 29d.; Dowdy, 22y. 11m. 2d.; Bridgman, 28y. 1m. 15d.; Dapray, 23y. 1m. 26d.; Davidson, 12y. 3m. 18d.; B. Stiles, 12y. 7m. 27d.; Lloyd, 34y. 6m. 6d.; Scott, 25y. 1m. 16d.; H. Catlin, 25y. 1m. 14d. Average, 24y. 10m. 12d.

The Service record of the 114 captains on the retired list who were promoted to the grade of major under the Act of April 23, 1904, is as follows. Those marked 3 have had more than three years' service; 2, more than two years; 1, more than one year, and those not marked less than one year:

McCown, 3; Morgan, 3; Huxford, 3; Dodge, 3; Greene, 3; Meyer, 3; Boehm, 3; Tomkins, 3; Arms, 2; Morse, 2; Abbott, 2; McNaught, 3; Downey, 3; Kelton, 1; Smith, 2; Troxel, 2; McDougall, 1; Miller, 3; Overton, 1; Maize, 3; Shufeldt, 1; Lott, 2; Copline, 1; Hamilton, 2; Thompson, 3; Zalinski; Hickerson; Tidball; Churchill; Holmes, 2; Hendershot, 2; Murry, 2; Brand, 3; Kelling, 3; Bailey, 3; McDonald, 3; Butler, 3; Amedberg, 3; Barnitz, 3; Norton, 3; Bates, 3; McLoughlin, 3; Rivers, 3; Conway, 3; Nelson, 3; Rittenhouse, 3; Armstrong, 3; Johnston, 2; Miller, 3; Schreiner, 2; Fitzgerald, 3; Trimble, 3; Falek, 3; MacConnell, 3; Lee, 3; White, 2; Seelhamer, 3; Monahan, 3; Gunther, 3; Kendall, 3; Spence, 3; Harkins, 2; Sharkey, 3; Benson, 3; Jackson, 3; Foot, 3; Harnell, 3; Hamilton, 3; Nichols, 3; Fletcher, 3; Morrison, 2; Schooley, 2; Dawson, 2; Bancroft, 3; Wheaton, 3; Leahy, 3; Robinson, 3; Barston, 3; Sage, 2; Bean, 2; Logan, 3; Stivers, 2; Markland, 3; Steinmetz, 3; Wessendorf, 3; Burnham, 3; Callinan, 3; Toby, 1; Howe, 1; Daugherty, 2; Garrett, 3; Fessenden, 3; Quinn, 3; Morgan, 3; Anderson, 2; Taylor, 1; Hoffman, 3; Burnett, 2; Luff, 2; Luhn, 3; Boutelle, 3; Drew, 2; O'Brien, 3; Ulio, 3; DeRudio; Munson, 3; Roneyne, 2; Morton, 3; Carter, 3; Clark, 3; Bishop, 1; Loeffler, 3; Patton, 3; Sternberg, 2; Average, 3 years 1 month and 6 days. The average of total service is 23 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Captains with Civil War records retired under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, and denied promotion under the Act of April 23, 1904, are:

Payne, 3y. 11m. 13d., total 28y. 3m. 19d.; Spencer, 3y. 10m. 12d., 27y. 8m. 26d.; Tyler, 3y. 5m. 25d., 29y. 10d.; Lof, 3y. 9m. 32y. 5m. 4d.; Clark, 1y. 26d., 19y. 26d.; Corey, 6m. 4d., 26y. 7m. 10d.; Harrold, 2y. 28d., 28y. 7m. 10d.; Williams, 2y. 6m. 3d., 31y. 9m. 21d.; Merriam, 2y. 8m. 4d., 25y. 2m. 24d.; Gifford, 1y. 1m., 31y. 9m. 21d.; Grumley, 1y. 1m. 10d., 29y. 2m. Average, 2y. 4m. 20d., 28y. 1m. 10d.

Captains without Civil War service retired for disability in the line of duty under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, follow. Their average of service is 15 years 5 months 6 days:

Stowbel, Mumford, Griffith, Wheeler, Mott, Patch, King, Howard, Gustin, Kimball, Fletcher, Converse, Pope, Greene, Barbour, Stattler, Elliott, Sehan, Ferris, Gilbraith, Williams, Piper, Byrrode, Reeves, Rogan, Jr., James, Mathews. Average of service is 15y. 5m. 6d.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Andy Adams, whose stories of ranch life are always clever and full of action, has quite surpassed himself in his latest one, "Cattle Brands" (Houghton, Mifflin and Co.). The volume is made up of tales of the happenings of the cattle country in its least pastoral phases when the men are not on the trail—stories of the desperado; of man to man difficulties; of queer characters; of the cowboy in the field of politics; the capture of outlaws by rangers; and the ransom of rich rancheros who have been kidnapped. It is a book of very popular interest.

Recent publications by Little, Brown & Co. include "The Wire-Tappers," by Arthur Stringer, which might be called a sort of sublimated dime novel. Yet it is original, unhackneyed and wholesome, the hero being an electrical inventor and the heroine a beautiful English girl who by sheer force of circumstances joins in an attempt to beat a New York pool room by wire-tapping. Rather curiously the book as a whole may be recommended to three diverse classes of readers—lovers of exciting fiction, of excellent character, drawing and of psychological problems.

"The Book of Tea," by Okakura-Kakuzo (Fox, Dufield and Co.), is one of the oddest and wildest of the daintiest and most artistic bits of poetic interpretation that has come this way in a long while. The author comments on the cup of humanity, the schools of tea, teism and Zenism, the tea room, art appreciation, flowers and tea-masters, and clothes his harmonious philanthropy in faultless English and a purity of style which marks the aristocrat in literature.

PLEA FOR THE ENLISTED MAN.

Fort Mansfield, R.I., June 9, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can you not say a good word for us old "bean crackrs" that have been practically put on the shelf by long years of service? We should be only too glad to retire and let some other fellow have our jobs if there were only a law in our favor similar to that relating to officers who can retire after even twenty years, if they should become disabled, even though they have not reached the retirement-for-age period. The British army provides much more liberally for its soldiers in this respect than that of the United States, the period of service before one can take advantage of the pension law being much shorter. I believe that it is no more than just that the law providing for the retirement of enlisted men should be so named as to permit a soldier to retire on his own application after twenty-five years' service, especially if he be disabled in any way not the result of his own vicious habits, and compelling his retirement after thirty years. I venture to say that no man, however robust he may have been in early life, is of any practical use to the Service after thirty years taking pot luck with the Army, field service and everything as it came. It is even doubtful if one is of very great value after twenty-five years' straight duty, "bearing the heat and burden of the day."

I believe that if the enlisted man had some influential journal like yours, or some good friend in Congress to take up this matter in his behalf, the idea could be made to bear good fruit, but, unfortunately, the soldier—especially the old soldier—has had no active advocate in Congress since the days of Messrs. Wilson and Logan. Without some active partisan to support his cause and to make known his needs, the soldier can expect no favorable legislation. The old soldier is getting out-of-date and—shall I say—perhaps a little undesirable in the Army, judging by present indications.

H. S.

A PERPLEXED EX-ADJUTANT GENERAL.

No. 1 West 103d St., New York, June 12, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have no desire to be thought either pessimistic or hypercritical, but I would like to ask, in all courtesy, how, why and by whose authority, during the throes of recent Army organization, when the General Staff was created and other radical changes took place, the ancient and honorable corps, the Adjutant General's Department, was wiped out of existence, leaving not a trace behind. From the earliest days the Adjutant General's Department has formed an integral part of the Army, and has been an important and useful bureau of the War Department, its officers being conspicuous both in the field with troops and on duty both in Washington and all over the country at the various division and department headquarters. How is it and why have all its honorable functions been absorbed by all sorts of officers taken indiscriminately from the Army at large and under the general and anomalous title of "Military Secretary"?

Personally I had the honor to bear President Lincoln's commission as captain and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers and served as such through the war, in the field with troops. I am, therefore, naturally anxious to know how, why, and by what authority my honorable corps has been treated with such contumely.

J. A. JUDSON, Ex-Capt. and A.A. Gen., U.S.V.

The Adjutant General's Office was abolished by Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, consolidating it with the Record and Pension Office under the title of the Military Secretary's Department.

TO HELP PRIVATE GRAFTON.

720 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, June 14, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can you tell me where the soldier, Homer Grafton, in whose case I have become interested through the columns of the JOURNAL, is detained, pending further action in his case? Should any effort be made to raise money to enable him to appeal to the higher courts, I should like to have the opportunity of subscribing to such a fund as a lover of justice, who would like to see a great wrong righted.

WINIFRED LEE LYSTER.

Private Grafton is confined in the civil prison in Manila. We have as yet heard of no movement to raise funds to appeal his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, though if one were started it would doubtless receive generous contributions. We shall be glad to take charge of any funds contributed for this purpose and see that they are properly bestowed.

The question of mounted pay to the Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, which has been under discussion practically ever since the passage of the Personnel Act, was supposed to have been settled, so far as concerns the Medical Corps, by the decision of the Court of Claims, which the Attorney General declined to appeal, in the case of Assistant Surgeon Richardson allowing mounted pay, followed by the decision of the Comptroller extending that decision to all the officers of the Medical Corps of grades in which there is difference between mounted and unmounted pay. Quite recently, as has already been noted, an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court in the case of Passed Assist. Surg. Fahrenholz, indicating that the Attorney General questions the correctness of the whole principle of mounted pay to the staff corps in the Navy. The decision in that case cannot be reached until about the close of the next term, say approximately April or May, 1907. In the meantime the officers of the Pay Corps have been agitating the right to mounted pay, and the Comptroller of the Treasury has conceded it to them. The Auditor secured a reference to the Court of Claims. A test case, after considerable delay, has been argued and recently decided, but the Court declined to apply to the Pay Corps of the Navy the principles asserted by it as applicable to the Medical Corps, and has dismissed the petition of Paymaster Stevens claiming mounted pay. The decision is chiefly based upon the fact that the Pay Corps of the Army begins in the grade of captain and contains no officers below that grade, while the Pay Corps of the Navy contains officers of the grade of ensign and lieutenant, junior grade. The Court held that in consequence of this no allowance of mounted pay could be made to officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy, since there were no officers of corresponding rank in the Army Pay Corps by which the right of the Navy officers could be fixed. The Court apparently overlooked the fact that Paymaster Stevens served, during a portion of the period covered by the claim in the rank of full lieutenant, corresponding to captain in the Army, a grade which exists in the Army Pay Corps. This, with other alleged errors in this opinion, has led the attorneys for the officers interested, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, to file a motion for a new trial in the Stevens case, which is not likely to be heard, however, before the decision by the Supreme Court in the Fahrenholz case, which should throw a large amount of light upon the rights of any of the staff corps in the Navy to mounted pay. The accounting officers will probably follow the Stevens decision to the extent of not allowing to pay officers mounted pay in any rank. No decision has been announced upon the question of those officers who have already paid themselves mounted pay, but the impression seems to prevail that they will be called upon to refund the sums already received in excess of unmounted pay.

The drydock Dewey on June 21 arrived at Singapore after an exceptionally rapid passage from Colombo, Ceylon. Officials of the Navy Department are more pleased than ever with the great work accomplished by Comdr. H. H. Hosley, commanding the towing expedition. The Dewey and her little fleet will remain in Singapore for a week, Commander Hosley desiring to give his overworked men rest and shore liberty. Then the final stage of the voyage to the Philippines will be begun. During the run from Ceylon the dock made 152 nautical miles in a day, a record-breaking run. It will probably reach Olongapo about the middle of July. A place at the naval station at that place has been prepared, and the Dewey will find an immediate berth. Commander Hosley says that he does not apprehend difficulty in the run from Singapore to the Philippines. The text of his message to the Navy Department from Singapore follows: "Arrived (all well on board) early this morning, excellent condition. Encountered moderate monsoon latter part of voyage. Greatest day's run 152 nautical miles. Towing gear intact. Will leave about June 28. I do not apprehend difficulty." The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Mordecai T. Endicott, went to the Charleston Navy Yard on June 21 to inspect the dock which is being constructed there. The contractor has finished approximately ninety-two per cent. of his work. Advertisement has been made for bids for the machinery for the dock, and the caisson is being built at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is expected that the dock will be ready for actual use next spring.

The examinations of the graduates of the Medical School in Washington for commissions as assistant surgeons in the Army were completed this week and finally approved by the Surgeon General of the Army. Eleven of the thirteen graduates of the school qualified both professionally and physically and will be commissioned. They are, in the order of merit and in the order in which they will be commissioned, as follows: Albert G. Love, of Tennessee; Harold Wellington Jones, Omar Walker Pinkston and Charles E. Freeman, of Missouri; Mathew A. Reasoner, of Illinois; Henry J. Nichols and Ferdinand Schmittner, of New York; Louis H. Hanson, of Wisconsin; Lucius L. Hopwood, of Iowa; Howard A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Henry D. McIntyre, of Vermont. Two of these new assistant surgeons will be assigned to duty in Alaska, two on board transports plying between San Francisco and Manila and the remainder will immediately be ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty. There are still eighteen vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Medical Department of the Army. If the retiring board before which Major William L. Kneeler, surgeon, has been ordered for examination finds him physically disqualified for active service another vacancy will be caused by the promotion to the grade of major of Capt. and Asst. Surg. E. L. Munson.

The House by resolution asked that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to report all information secured by him as to the cost of armor plate and armor plant. In reply the Secretary says: "This resolution was upon its receipt referred to the Bureau of Ordnance, for immediate report. From the report of the Bureau, just forwarded, it appears that a short time after the passage of the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year 1905 the clause therein contained directing an inquiry into the cost of armor plate and armor plant was, by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, brought to the attention of the then Secretary of the Navy, but, for reasons of which the Department is not informed, no further steps were taken in the premises until after the retirement of the Secretary, and the sub-

ject seems then to have escaped attention. The fact that the Congress had, by a clause in the appropriation act for the current year, directed such an investigation to be made was first brought to the notice of the present administration of the Department by an inquiry received from the Hon. J. A. Tawney, April 4, 1906. Since that date the records show that the following action has been taken: May 11, 1906, a board of officers, of which Capt. Kosuth Niles, U.S.N., was made senior officer, and Comdr. Walter McLean and Lieut. Comdr. Edward Simpson members, was convened for the purpose of making a thorough inquiry as to the cost of armor plate and armor plant and of preparing a report on the subject in such form as may be suitable for transmission to Congress. Such an investigation, to be valuable, must necessarily take some time, but every exertion will be made to complete the work at the earliest date practicable. I regret the delay which, apparently through inadvertence, has occurred in this matter. Instructions will be given that such report, whether partial or complete, be prepared in time to be laid before the House of Representatives when it shall assemble in the fall."

The Senate Committee on Pensions has decided not to hold any more meetings at this session of Congress, and this sidetrack, until next session at least, the bill to create a volunteer retired list for surviving generals of the Volunteer army of the Civil War. The bill proposes to give to twenty-two surviving generals of the Civil War over the age of eighty years, \$100 a month in lieu of the amounts they are now receiving. The Senate bill has been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs, but no action was taken toward recommending its passage. The generals named in the bill, together with their ages, and the amount of pensions they now receive, are as follows: William Birney, eighty-six years, \$12; Julius Stahl, eighty years, \$75; Thomas M. Harris, ninety-three years, \$30; A. L. Chetlain, eighty-two, \$50; John Cook, eighty-one, \$30; Thomas J. Lucas, eighty, \$50; Frank S. Nickerson, eighty, \$40; John L. Beveridge, eighty-two, \$30; John S. Clark, eighty-three, \$30; John Coburn, eighty-one, \$50; James F. Curtis, eighty-one, \$12; William H. H. Davis, eighty-six, \$50; John G. Fonda, eighty-four, \$30; Theodore B. Gates, eighty-two, \$30; Edwin L. Hayes, eighty-seven, \$15; Hermann Lieb, eighty, \$30; Thomas McNaught, eighty, \$30; Josiah Pickett, eighty-four, \$30; James M. True, eighty-five, \$30; Isaac Dyer, eighty-six, \$12; Henry Guss, eighty-two, \$24, and Frederick D. Sewell, eighty, \$12.

The annual instruction order for Coast Artillery has been completed in the office of the Chief of Artillery and will probably be published to the Service soon. The provisional drill regulations for the Coast Artillery, being a revised edition of these regulations, as published last year, are in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution in about two weeks. The new instruction order for Coast Artillery makes some important changes, which will particularly interest the Artillery Corps. It provides that mortars will be fired singly instead of by salvo. It also provides for the appointment of company boards of officers for the examination of gunners instead of district boards, which in the past have conducted these examinations. In the future Artillery inspections will be held on Fridays instead of on Saturdays, and the time devoted to artillery work at the guns is increased by the order from one and one-half hours to two hours daily. The order also provides for two weeks annual encampment at the guns instead of one week. The War Department now has in course of preparation a new Field Artillery target practice order. This order will be very comprehensive in its scope and will outline very fully the character of target practice for Field Artillery.

The proposed issue of medals to those officers and men of the Army who saw service in Cuba, the Philippines or the Chinese Relief Expedition is strongly opposed by some organizations of veterans of the Spanish war whose members consider that they, too, are entitled to medals. An example of this opposition appears in a resolution adopted by Clark Miles Carr Camp No. 25 Spanish War Veterans, of Illinois, which declares that every volunteer soldier and enlisted man in the regular Army who saw such service and has since been honorably discharged is entitled to the same recognition; that the act directing the issuance of such medals is a "rank injustice, an unfair discrimination made and directed against that body of citizens who as volunteers earned full as much distinction as the men yet serving in the Army." The resolution calls upon Congress to repeal the act or direct a just and fair distribution of medals, protests against a "decorated Army," and demands that the service of all be equally recognized. Copies were sent to the President and to each of the Illinois Senators and Congressmen.

The record of the court-martial proceedings in the case of Capt. Robert F. Wynne, U.S.M.C., who was tried on charges of insubordination at the New York Navy Yard, has been received at the Navy Department, and is now receiving the consideration of the Secretary of the Navy. The belief at the Navy Department is that Captain Wynne has been sentenced to dismissal from the Navy, although there has been no statement made concerning the case. At all events it seems certain that the officer has been severely punished. President Roosevelt is taking an active interest in the matter, knowing the young officer, his brilliant previous record, and his father, Robert J. Wynne, formerly a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, and now the American consul general in London. It will be remembered that during the trial a portion of the evidence on Captain Wynne's behalf was to the effect that at times he was mentally irresponsible on account of a sunstroke a number of years ago. By orders from the Navy Department a special medical board has made an examination of Captain Wynne, and the report of this board will form part of the record which is before Mr. Bonaparte.

At Washington Barracks, D.C., writes a correspondent, the first batch of enlisted men sent there for instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks are going through their graduating exercises under the supervision of Capt. Francis J. Koester, Sub. Dept., U.S.A. The cooks and bakers who pass successfully through the courses will be assigned to duty as instructors in the cooking department of the organized militia at Mount Gretna, Pa., and Chickamauga Park, Ga. They will do all their own baking and will bring up-to-date ovens,

etc., prepared for the occasion. The Engineer companies, E and H, leave on July 2 for Mount Gretna to survey the ground for the troops. Captain Koester's department leaves for that point on July 10. Companies F and G go to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will finish their target practice there.

The case of Lieut. V. W. Boller, 20th Inf., which has been preventing the promotion of second lieutenants of Infantry to be first lieutenants since last fall, is finally settled by Secretary Taft, who has approved the recommendation of the court of inquiry that the moral disqualification found by the examining board in Boller's examination for promotion a year ago be disapproved, and that he be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant to the vacancy to which he was originally entitled. This action will make Lieutenant Boller a first lieutenant, ranking number 401 on the lineal list, and place him between A. C. Arnold and W. McNamara. Fortunately the War Department has never commissioned as first lieutenants, the eighteen lieutenants, beginning with Lieutenant Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf., whose nominations were confirmed some weeks ago by the Senate. It will now be possible to give Lieutenant Boller his proper place on the list of first lieutenants of Infantry. Next week the long list of second lieutenants of Infantry entitled to promotion, from the beginning of the list to Lieut. F. B. Eastman, number 46, but excepting Lieut. H. W. Bathiany, who has been suspended from promotion for one year, will be sent to the Senate.

In accordance with the finding of a retiring board Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., has been placed on the retired list because of physical disability incident to the Service. As the War Department has not yet received the acceptance of Col. S. P. Jocelyn, who is now traveling in Europe, to be a brigadier general, Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher will be promoted to the grade of colonel vice Whitall and assigned to the 27th Infantry. Lieut. Col. H. S. Foster will be promoted to the grade of colonel vice Jocelyn, when the latter's acceptance is received, and assigned to the command of the 14th Infantry.

Positive confirmation was received at the War Department this week of the announcement recently made in these columns that it was the intention of the authorities in Washington to relieve this summer Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. It is extremely probable that he will be succeeded as Superintendent of the Academy by Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav. The officials in Washington are greatly pleased with the efficient work performed by General Mills during his long incumbency of the position of Superintendent of the Military Academy, but he has already exceeded by over a year the customary tour of duty of an officer in that position.

Secretary Bonaparte has again taken up the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the collision of vessels of the battleship squadron of the fleet early last January. The case has been under consideration for nearly six months, but has never been disposed of, partially on account of Mr. Bonaparte's illness, and the many other important matters, requiring immediate attention, which have come up from time to time.

The War Department next week will make the assignments to the various arms of the Service and to organizations of the members of the graduating class from the Military Academy. These assignments would probably have been made this week had it not been for the fact that two of the members of the class failed to qualify physically in their final examinations and their cases are now pending before the Secretary of War.

Secretary Taft has succeeded in acquiring for the Government the necessary land on which to erect the memorial monument provided for by Congress to commemorate the first landing of English settlers on this continent. The tract measures 450 feet by 125 feet in its largest proportions, running down to 175 feet at the river front.

The Surgeon General of the Army has already received thirty-four applications from young physicians throughout the country to take the July examination for admission to the next winter's course at the Army Medical College in Washington, D.C. It is expected that there will be not less than fifty applicants for this examination by July 1.

The Quartermaster General has decided to have the transport Sheridan take the two battalions of the 10th Infantry from San Francisco to Alaska on July 1, instead of the transport Buford, which will make the Sheridan's trip to Manila. The Buford will sail from San Francisco, therefore, for Manila on July 5, and the Sheridan from that port for Seattle and Alaskan ports on July 1.

A court-martial has acquitted Sergt. Frederick K. Linse, 13th U.S. Inf., who was charged with killing a negro prisoner named S. W. Macio. Macio attacked the Sergeant on guard, and Linse shot him. Macio died the next day. Linse was charged with murder, but after a long trial he was found not guilty. The department commander has approved the verdict.

For want of statutory authority, the War Department is unable to comply with a request of Major Wm. A. Mercer, 11th Cav., superintendent of the Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., for a detail of fifty cavalry horses, with non-commissioned officers as instructors, to train Indian students who will engage to enlist in the Cavalry.

The headquarters of the Eastern Artillery district of New York has been transferred from Fort Schuyler to Fort Totten, and Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, is the district commander.

There were nearly three thousand public tests of strength of material made at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., made by Major Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., commanding.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDNANCE BILL.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department of the Army was passed by the House on June 19 and, as the Senate has noted, to accept the amendments of the House, without conference, the bill only needs the signature of the President to become law. The passage of this bill under a suspension of the rules was obtained by the personal influence of Secretary Taft, who was informed at the Capitol that the Medical bill would also be passed by the House early in the next session of Congress. The Ordnance bill as passed by the House on June 19 and as it will finally become a law reads as follows:

That the Ordnance Department shall consist of one Chief of Ordnance with the rank of brigadier general; six colonels, nine lieutenant colonels, nineteen majors, twenty-five captains, twenty-five first lieutenants, and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law.

Sec. 2. That details to the Ordnance Department under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, may be made from the Army at large from the grade in which the vacancy exists, or from the grade below: Provided, That no officer shall be so detailed except upon the recommendation of a board of ordnance officers, and after at least one examination, which shall be open to competition: and provided, further, that officers so detailed in grades below that of major shall not be again eligible for such detail until after they shall have served for at least one year out of that department.

The enactment into law of this measure will operate to make the following promotions among the permanent officers of the Ordnance Corps: Lieut. Cols. Stanhope E. Blunt and Frank Heath to be colonels; Majors Rogers Birnie, Ira MacNutt, Frank Baker, Orin B. Mitcham and Lawrence L. Bruff to be lieutenant colonels; Capts. John P. Thompson, Charles B. Wheeler, William S. Peirce, George W. Burr, Golden L. H. Ruggles, Odus C. Horney, George Montgomery, Tracy C. Dickson, Lawson M. Fuller, Charles O. Jamieson, John W. Joyce and Jay E. Hoffer to be majors. It will make it possible to give the rank of captain to three of the first lieutenants now detailed from the line to the Ordnance Department. This matter, however, will have to be acted on by a board of Ordnance officers. The three officers now detailed as first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department who may be advanced to the grade of captain are Leroy T. Hillman, Harry B. Jordan and Edward M. Shinkle.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral Bowman Henry McCalla was placed on the retired list of the Navy on June 19, having attained the statutory retirement age of sixty-two years. With the withdrawal of this gallant officer from the active list of the Navy the Service loses one of its most capable and efficient officers—a man who, while always one of the strictest disciplinarians, has gained for himself the respect and confidence of his superiors. Rear Admiral McCalla, who is a native of New Jersey, was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Nov. 3, 1861, and after graduation was attached to the steam sloop Susquehanna, of the Brazil Squadron, during 1865-6. He subsequently served in various parts of the world. In the Isthmian troubles in 1885, he protected the Panama railroad with his force of 2,000 bluejackets and marines, and showed high military skill. His force, owing to careful sanitation measures, had a remarkably small percentage of sick. During the Spanish-American War his services were of the highest order of merit; his later services in the Philippines and in China won for him much distinction. During the Spanish war Admiral McCalla commanded the cruiser Marblehead and it was during the naval campaign off Guantanamo that he demonstrated his wonderful fighting spirit. Marines had been landed at Guantanamo, the Marblehead assisting in the movement. The records of the Navy Department show that after a severe engagement the commanding officer of the marines on shore sent word out to Commander McCalla that the position of his men was untenable, and that he desired the Marblehead to come in and take them off. According to the story, McCalla sent back word that the Marblehead would come in to shore to carry off dead marines, but no others. History tells us how the marines won the day. Admiral McCalla, in August, 1898, was advanced six numbers for his services during the Spanish war. It will be recalled that Captain McCalla was in command of the first expedition which advanced to the relief of the legations in Pekin, China. For this service he was highly commended. Vice Admiral Seymour, of the British Navy, who was in command of the joint forces on that expedition, spoke in a letter to the commanding officer of the American forces in Asia, as follows: "I cannot conclude my letter without expressing to you, sir, the high admiration I have for Captain B. H. McCalla, who accompanied us in command of your officers and men. Their post was usually in the advance guard, where their zeal and go were praised by all. I regret to state that Captain McCalla was wounded in three places, but considering the gallant way in which he exposed himself, I am only equally surprised and thankful that he is alive." The United States Government rewarded Admiral McCalla for his Chinese services by advancing him three numbers in grade.

Rear Admiral McCalla's last tour of duty was as commandant of the navy yard, Mare Island, and in the recent great disaster at San Francisco, incident to earthquake and fire, Admiral McCalla rendered the most prompt and efficient service. He will now reside at Santa Barbara, Cal., where he owns a fine estate.

Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th U.S. Inf., who was retired on June 15 on account of disability incident to the Service, with the rank of brigadier general, served in the Civil War as a second lieutenant in the 2d N.Y. Artillery from May 5 to Sept. 23, 1864. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 11th U.S. Infantry March 7, 1867. He was transferred to the 16th Infantry in April, 1869, and served with that command until July 11, 1901, when he was promoted lieutenant colonel, and went to the 27th Infantry. He was promoted colonel July 26, 1903, and is a native of Michigan.

INSTRUCTING ARMY TAILORS.

Quartermaster General Humphrey has completed his negotiations for the employment of Mr. George D. Winter, the expert military tailor of London, England, who will come to the United States for the purpose of designing uniforms for the enlisted men of the United States Army. Some weeks ago we mentioned the fact that General Humphrey intended to employ Mr. Winter, if possible, in order to bring about a much needed improvement in the cut and fit of the uniforms furnished to enlisted

men. In the opinion of the Quartermaster General there is no question as to the superiority of the cloth put in uniforms for the United States Army, but it has been contended that in cut and "build" the British uniform is better than ours. It is for this reason that the Services of Mr. Winter have been engaged. In addition to furnishing patterns for eight different garments of eighteen sizes each. Quartermaster General Humphrey will send Mr. Winter to the Quartermaster's depot in Philadelphia to instruct the military tailors there in the art of making the uniforms swagger, with the best of fit and style. Mr. Winter will make models for two overcoats, one service coat, with two pairs of breeches, foot and mounted, and one khaki coat with a like pair of breeches. The regular eighteen sizes will be fitted out with these designs. Mr. Winter will get a large salary from the United States Government. He is the head of the military tailoring firm in England of Stohwasser & Winter, which furnished the United States Army with a great deal of its equipment during the Spanish War. He was originally recommended by Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Art. Corps, when military attaché at Paris. Of course any reasonable measure to improve the style and comfort of the Army uniform is to be commended, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Winter's visit to the United States may produce that result. We believe, nevertheless, that American tailors are quite as skillful as those of Europe and that the latter can teach them little if anything in matters of taste, style or workmanship. Perhaps Captain Mott's admiration for the British tailors may be due in part to the fine display their clothes make in the military functions which are much more imposing abroad than they are here. When the ranks of the German army passed in review before our traveling soldiers they were not content until we adopted the absurd "pickle hauber" many years ago, which we were glad to discard after we had tried it. Take it altogether, our experience of foreign importations in the military service has not been an altogether happy one.

The engagement of Mr. Winter is strongly resented by the Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association, which has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War which is in part as follows: "If the facts as stated are correct, the administration council is of the opinion that a gross injustice has been done the merchant tailors of the United States, and they are further of the opinion that the bringing to this country, under contract, a man to do work that could be as well done, and perhaps better done, by a citizen of the United States, is illegal, and in behalf of the association which I represent, I wish to enter a strenuous protest." The President of the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York has also written to Secretary Taft protesting against the employment of Mr. Winter, "not alone on account of the principle involved, but because the military tailors of our own country are perfectly well qualified to meet any requirements made of them by your department. Our trade, which is a large and important industry, objects very strenuously to any reflection to the contrary, and is very decidedly opposed to any such action by your department without the most thorough investigation." It is said that efforts will be made by labor interests to nullify the engagement of Mr. Winter on the ground that his landing would be in violation of the alien contract labor law.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A very pretty wedding took place at Fort Meade, South Dakota, on Tuesday, June 12, when Miss Katherine Double Hunter, second daughter of Major George K. Hunter, 6th U.S. Cav., became the wife of Lieut. Frederick Dudley Griffith, of the same regiment. The post chapel was elaborately decorated with evergreens and yellow flowers, while sabers, guidons and the regimental colors emphasized the military features of the occasion. The ladies of the garrison in gay attire and the officers in full dress made a brilliant scene when the bridal party entered to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, rendered by the orchestra of the 6th Cavalry band. The ushers—Lieut. Sterritt, 9th Cav., and Lieutenants Foley, Carter and Wilson, 6th Cav.—came in two and two followed by the matron of honor, Mrs. Robert Sterritt, elder sister of the bride. She wore a white muslin princess gown made over yellow and carried a bouquet of daisies. Next came Miss Helen Hunter, as maid of honor, gowned in a yellow and white husi, made princess with many yellow ribbons. She also carried daisies. The bride entered on the arm of her father, and was most charmingly attired. She wore a gown which was an elaborate creation of white husi lace and chiffon, and her tulle veil was held by the traditional orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. They were met at the altar by the groom, accompanied by his best man, Lieut. John Winter, 6th Cav., and Chaplain Freeland, who performed the ceremony most impressively. A reception was held immediately after at the home of Major and Mrs. Hunter, where the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends, standing under a marriage bell in a perfect bower of green. Light refreshments and champagne punch were served in the dining room from a table made beautiful with daisies and fern, the bride, as usual in Army circles, cutting the cake with her husband's saber. Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith left on the evening train for California, expecting to spend a two months' leave with Mr. Griffith's parents in Sacramento.

Prof. and Mrs. Gordon, of West Point, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsie, to Lieut. George Gordon Bartlett, U.S.A.

Miss Zilla Eden Watterman, sister of Mrs. Duncan, wife of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., was married in Minneapolis, Minn., June 16, to Mr. J. Franklin Vosburgh, of Oshkosh, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stratton, of Brackettsville, Tex., announce the engagement of their daughter, May Elizabeth, and Lieut. Harry F. Wilson, Philippine Scouts. The wedding will take place Thursday, June 28.

Mr. A. D. Shepard, of Sausalito, Cal., announced the engagement of his daughter Miss Georgene Crissman Shepard, to 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Art. Corps, aide-de-camp, at San Francisco, Cal., on June 5, 1906.

Mr. John N. Turgeon, late lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, and Miss Emma B. Fenimore were married at Dimond, Cal., June 5.

Miss Nancy Douglas Duval, daughter of the late Edmund P. Duval, for many years State Librarian of Maryland, became the bride of Lieut. Arthur Fairfield, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., June 14. Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church, Annapolis, officiated. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother. Owing to the ill health of the mother of the bride, only members of the immediate families were present. An orchestra from the Naval Academy furnished the music. The bride had only one attendant, her younger sister, Miss Flora F. Duval, who was maid of honor. Harriet, the little daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Scales, U.S.N., acted as flower girl, and Gordon, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Shellman B. Brown, of Annapolis, was flower boy. They carried pink sweet peas. The bride's costume was of white messaline, made princess style, with trimmings of rare old lace. She also wore a diamond brooch and a tulle veil, caught in the hair with natural orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Flora Duval, the maid of honor, wore a gown of white dotted swiss over white silk, trimmed with profusion of lace and insertion, and carried an armful of pink sweet peas. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Capt. Douglas F. Duval, surgeon, U.S.A. After the wedding a reception was held between 8 and 10 o'clock and a large number of guests were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Fairfield were the recipients of many presents, among them being a handsome silver service from the bride's family and another silver service from the wardroom officers of the cruiser Minneapolis.

One of June's prettiest weddings in Buffalo, N.Y., was that at the home of Mrs. Herman Mynter in Delaware avenue, June 11, when her daughter, Emily, was united in marriage to Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., the Rev. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes, of the Westminster Presbyterian church, officiating in the presence of kinsfolk and a number of friends. The floral decorations throughout the house were in exquisite taste, peonies and June roses being used. The bride, who was given in marriage by her mother, wore a beautiful gown of white radium silk, a long tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley completing the costume. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Agnes Mynter, who was gowned in lavender radium silk and carried a bouquet of maidenhair ferns. Miss Florence Veeder, of Schenectady; Miss Florence Wells, of Racine, Wis.; Miss Lillian Howard, of Columbus, O., and Mrs. Emil Becker, jr., were ribbon bearers, all wearing dainty frocks. The men in the bridal party wore military dress. Lieut. James F. Bell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Stephen Abbott, Art Corps, and Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 27th Inf., U.S.A. Mrs. Mynter wore a black silk gown, trimmed with thread lace. A wedding supper followed, the bride's table, with covers for twelve, being decked with Carnot roses and French daisies. Lieut. and Mrs. Frazier will be at home after Sept. 1 at West Point.

Miss Dorothea Farquhar, youngest daughter of Mary H. and the late Major Francis U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was married on June 7, 1906, at Detroit, Mich., by the Rev. Charles W. Suedke, to Mr. Frederick Cushing Cross, of Fitchburg, Mass.

Miss Bertha M. Holliday, sister of Lieut. W. E. Holliday, 17th U.S. Inf., was married in Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, to Mr. Eugene U. Gill.

Miss Ethel M. Sperry, niece of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., was married in Waterbury, Conn., June 19, to Mr. Walter D. Makepeace.

Many acquaintances in the Army will be interested in the engagement of Miss Freda Cook, daughter of Capt. Frank A. Cook, U.S.A., to 1st Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., 13th U.S. Inf., now stationed in the Philippines.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsa Steinwender, of New York, and Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 7th U.S. Inf. Miss Steinwender is the daughter of Mr. Julius Steinwender. Her sisters are Mrs. Gad Morgan, wife of Lieutenant Morgan, 7th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. A. E. Boyce, wife of Lieutenant Boyce, and Mrs. F. A. Awl, wife of Lieutenant Awl, both officers of the 15th Infantry.

Medical Insp. John C. Spear, U.S.N., and Mrs. Spear announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha van Couwenhoven, to Joseph Henry Stoltzenberg. Miss Spear resides with her parents at the family homestead, "Elmwood," in Norristown, Pa. Mr. Stoltzenberg is in business with his father, Mr. Franz M. H. Stoltzenberg, in New York city and Amsterdam, Holland. He resides at 56 West 91st street, New York.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna W. Parks, daughter of Hon. Hamilton Parks, of Nashville, Tenn., to Mr. John C. Bleeker, son of Rear Admiral J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N. The wedding is to take place at Nashville early in July and they will reside at Paducah, Ky., where Mr. Bleeker is the manager of the Paducah Traction Company.

Miss Georgia Leontine Mackay, daughter of Civil Engr. George Mackay, U.S.N., was married at St. John's church, Washington, D.C., June 16, to Surg. James C. Prior, U.S.N. The Rev. Herbert Scott officiated. Miss Jean McPhail Coutts, of Brooklyn, attended the bride. They were preceded by Miss Frances Coutts and Miss Mabel Coutts. All three are cousins of the bride. Dr. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey, U.S.N.; Capt. G. C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C.; Pay Insp. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N.; Surg. W. H. Bucher, U.S.N.; Lieut. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., and Dr. Karl Ohnesorg, U.S.N. There was a small reception at Rauscher's following the church ceremony, after which Dr. Prior and his bride left Washington for their wedding journey.

Miss Celeste Hein and Lieut. Lewis M. Adams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were married at Washington, D.C., June 19, in St. Matthew's church. The engagement of the young people was announced April 1 by Col. and Mrs. O. L. Hein, U.S.A., parents of the bride, and the wedding was set for October. The trousseau is now well under way, and the wedding would have been a particularly brilliant one, as both of the young people are popular, but Lieutenant Adams and his bride decided not to wait, and in the absence of Col. and Mrs. Hein, who are in Annapolis, were quietly married by Father Lee, rector of St. Matthew's.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Military Secretary of the Army has been advised of the death of Capt. Charles W. Keyes, United States Army, retired, which occurred at Farmington, Maine, June 16, 1906. Captain Keyes was born in Maine February 1, 1831, and entered the Service as a sergeant of Co. B, and was appointed hospital steward of the 28th Maine Infantry, in which he served from September 10, 1862, till August 31, 1863. He also served as a private in the 2d Maine Cavalry from November 10, 1863, till February 27, 1864; was 1st Lieut. 32d Maine Infantry from April 2 to September 27, 1864, and 2d Lieut. of the Maine Coast Guard from January 20, to July 7, 1865. He was appointed 2d Lieut. of the 44th Infantry July 28, 1866, and retired with the rank of 1st Lieut. December 31, 1870, for the loss of his left leg from

wound in line of duty, and advanced to the grade of captain April 23, 1904. Captain Keyes was brevetted 1st Lieutenant and captain March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Fort Butler, La., and for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Va., respectively.

Mrs. Miles Selden, mother of Mrs. Cone, wife of Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., died at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., June 12.

Elizabeth W. Arnel, mother of Mrs. Stoughton, widow of Surg. James Stoughton, U.S.N., died at Trenton, N.J., June 13.

The remains of 2d Lieut. J. B. G. McClure, 6th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., who died suddenly at Fort Monroe, Va., June 14, arrived at Washington, D.C., June 16, and were taken to the receiving vault at the Arlington National Cemetery, where the interment took place with full military honors. Religious services were conducted by Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Art. Corps. Eight officers stationed at the post at Fort Myer acted as honorary pallbearers.

Capt. Henry B. Mellen, U.S.A., retired, who died at Durham, N.H., June 20, was a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars. He served in the 2d California Volunteer Cavalry from Sept. 21, 1861, until honorably mustered out June 21, 1866, and during this service he held the grade of first lieutenant, captain and major. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Cav. May 4, 1866. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 22, 1867, and was retired Oct. 4, 1872, for the loss of his right foot at the ankle and left leg below the knee from injuries in the line of duty. He was advanced on the retired list to the grade of captain, April 23, 1904.

Lieut. Tulloch, who accompanied the Royal Society's commission to Uganda to investigate the "sleeping sickness," which disease he contracted while dissecting an inoculated rat, died in London of the sickness on June 20.

Funeral services over the remains of Mary Fletcher Danby, widow of Chief Engineer Robert Danby, U.S.N., were held in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 20, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary W. Neill, 199 Gates avenue, the Rev. Dr. Thompson officiating. Mrs. Danby was a native of Norfolk, Va., and had been an invalid for nearly four years previous to her death. She leaves three daughters and two sons. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

By the death of Mrs. Nancy Ann Gifford Warren, at Stamford, Conn., June 14, Stamford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, loses the last of her "real daughters," whose father fought in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Warren was supposed to be the youngest of the "real daughters" in the United States. Her father, Elisha Gifford, when eighty-two years old, married his second wife, and Mary Ann Gifford was born in 1831. Her father was a minute man who fought at Bunker Hill.

Capt. S. C. Bull, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, was killed and four other British officers were badly injured by natives on June 13 near Tantab, Egypt. The officers went to a hamlet to shoot pigeons. The villagers attacked them with bludgeons, with the result that Captain Bull was killed, another's arm was broken and the others were badly injured.

The class of 1907 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, will place a tombstone over the grave of Midshipman James Branch, who died from injuries received at the hands of another midshipman in a fight over a question of honor.

PERSONALS.

A daughter, Margaret Austin Battles, was born to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. D. R. Battles, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., on June 17.

The Ben Greet Company will present the comedy, "As You Like It," at West Point on Wednesday, June 27, at 3 o'clock. If fair the scene will be laid between the hotel and Trophy Point—if stormy the performance will be given in Culum Hall.

Officers of the Army detailed as observers and instructors at the divisional camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., July 21, 1906, are: Major J. T. Dickman, Capt. Charles H. Muir, Capt. J. W. Furlong and Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, General Staff.

Among the recent visitors at Atlantic City, N.J., were: Comdr. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N., who was the guest on a trip to the shore from Philadelphia in Mr. George W. Childs Drexel's automobile, and Comdr. Robert Platt, U.S.N., who, with Miss Platt and Miss Heath, of Washington, are at the Wiltshire Hotel.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, a post baseball league has been formed and the two first games were played on Sunday, June 10. Troop G won from K and Troop E won from H. A beautiful cup has been offered to the team winning the largest number of games at the end of the season by the Hopkins Brothers, dealers in sporting goods, Des Moines, Iowa.

The New York Tribune says: "Gustave von Bohlen, the young German diplomat whose engagement to Miss Bertha Krupp, the richest heiress in the world, has just been announced, has a strain of American blood in his veins, and comprises among his ancestors the Hones and Oswalds of New York. Philip and Catherine Hone had a daughter, who in the last decade of the eighteenth century married, in New York, Philip Oswald. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald's daughter Caroline married a German nobleman of the name of Bohl von Bohen, and from this union is descended, among others, the fiancé of Miss Bertha Krupp, the proprietress of the greatest iron works in the world. Moreover, this young girl is at the present moment the world's chief producer of heavy ordnance; for there are no other arsenals or gun works in the universe where so many cannon are turned out each year as at Essen."

Flag Day was appropriately observed at the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club, 317 C street, N.W., Washington, D.C., June 14. Notwithstanding the absence of troops from their respective posts in and near Washington for target practice, fifty men and their friends listened to an instructive address by Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., retired, giving a full and illustrated account of the earliest standards and their origin down to the birth of the present flag. Major Romeyn's remarks were prefaced by a poem, "The Dream of the Flag," by Theodore Peck, read by Mrs. J. C. Kelton, who also read a letter giving the history of the flag hoisted by Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard. The event of the evening was the presentation of a flag and staff by the bluejackets of the U.S.S. Mayflower to the club by Seaman Thomas Aird, who gave it in the name of his fellow-men as a token of their appreciation of what the club meant to them. The evening closed with a dance and refreshments.

Dr. and Mrs. V. E. Watkins, U.S.A., and child are at the Hotel Breslin, New York city.

Capt. George Blakely, U.S.A., was among the guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, June 22.

Mrs. Dillingham's reception days (Tuesdays), on board the U.S.R.S. Franklin, at Norfolk, Va., will be discontinued until October.

Gen. George M. Sternburg, U.S.A., has gone to Washington Gro.e, Md., for the summer, and Mrs. Sternburg will join him there within a short time.

Major James C. Sanford, C.E.U.S.A., in charge of engineering work on the Delaware river, has returned to Philadelphia, his headquarters, after an absence of six weeks in Europe.

Lieut. William M. Graham, jr., 12th U.S. Cav., who has been on the sick list, has recovered his health and will shortly resume his military duties. He has been under treatment at the General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan entertained at dinner at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 12. Their guests were Mrs. Harry Bisce, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Jean Loring, of Washington; Midshipmen Dortch, Scudder and Townsend.

Gen. and Mrs. Tilford, with their granddaughter, little Margaret Cameron, and maid, have left Fort Sam Houston, where they have spent the winter with their son, Lieutenant Tilford, of the 1st Cavalry, for their summer home, "Tilford Lodge," on Long Island Sound.

Mrs. Craig, widow of the late Major L. A. Craig, 15th U.S. Cav., and her young son, Louis, sailed from New York June 16 on the Umbria. After visiting Ireland, England and Scotland they will travel all summer on the continent, returning to the United States in the late autumn.

Midshipmen Hargis and Laird gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Virginia at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 15. Their guests were Mrs. John Quinby, Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Jean Loring, Miss Margaret Edwards, of New York; Miss Margaret Hooper, of Washington; Midshipmen Booth Knox, Kimmel and Bartlett.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of 2d Lieut. Leigh Sypher, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to take effect Aug. 1 next. Lieutenant Sypher is from Pennsylvania and served in the ranks of the Army from May, 1898, until July, 1901, when he was appointed second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. He has recently been stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired, who purchased a tract of 150,000 acres of forest land in the State of Guerrero on his recent visit to Mexico, it is reported, is arranging to establish large lumber mills upon the property. He hopes to supply lumber for use in the construction of the Panama Canal. He is also opening up a rich mine on the property and has 200 men employed in getting out ore.

The trial of Lieut. Ralph W. Drury and Pvt. John Dowd, 9th U.S. Inf., for voluntary manslaughter in connection with the death of William Crowley, which was set for June 18 in the criminal court at Pittsburg, Pa., has been postponed indefinitely because some of the details of the case have not been completed. Crowley was shot in September, 1904, while running away from the Allegheny Arsenal under suspicion of having stolen copper from one of the buildings. Dowd is accused of the shooting and Lieutenant Drury was officer of the day.

Capt. George F. Crockett, formerly of the Philippine Scouts, who was riding with Squadron C of New York to camp at Peekskill on June 10, met with an accident, his horse falling and pinning the Captain down and breaking some small bones and ligaments in his right foot. He did not realize the seriousness of the accident till later, and though in great pain, pluckily remounted and continued to ride to Yonkers, where a halt was made for luncheon. An examination then made by one of the squadrons surgeons revealed the true condition of affairs. The Captain had a sorry looking ankle. He was assisted to the train and returned to his home.

The forty-fifth annual encampment of the G.A.R., Department of Ohio, held at Dayton, O., June 13, was largely attended. The veterans visited the beautiful Soldiers' Home and were formally received by the Governor and his staff. There was a camp fire in the evening. All were entertained at the Beckel, which is headquarters for the Sons of Veterans, who opened their sessions Tuesday, June 12. The following officers were elected by the G.A.R. Thursday: Commander, Dr. G. A. Harman; senior vice commander, Theodore C. Lindsay; junior, John Hissane. A resolution was adopted endorsing Gen. R. B. Brown, of the Zanesville Courier, and past department commander for Commander-in-Chief at the national encampment in Minneapolis next August. The great street parade was held in the afternoon.

The following candidates have been appointed for admission into the Military Academy in 1907: William M. Winans, jr., 466 2d street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Edwin E. Corbett, alternate, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Allen R. Kimball, Amsterdam, N.Y.; George Bibby, alternate, Pottsville, N.Y.; James D. Burt, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Francis W. Burleigh, alternate, Plattsburgh, N.Y.; K. O. Easton, alternate, Ticonderoga, N.Y.; Paul Gabriel, alternate, Paulding, O.; Omer W. Clark, alternate, Hartwell, O.; Alexander D. Surles, 252 26th street, Milwaukee, Wis. Candidates at large, appointees for 1907, are: Principals—George Le Roy Brown, jr., Paul Knapp, Charles Blair McGrath, James Irwin Muir, Adrian Kenneth Polhemus, Thomas Clarkson Thompson, jr., Curtis Hoppin Nance, James M. W. Neary. Alternates—Wilfred Mason Blunt, Charles L. Byrne, James Bell Cress, Eugene W. Crittenden, Marion O. French, Cyril Fuller, Bethel Wood Simpson, Richard Yeatman.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at the Union League Club, Chicago, a few days since, the paper of the evening was read by Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. T. Hotchkiss, U.S.V., entitled "The Man With the Musket." Among those elected to membership were Lieut. Cols. J. W. Bennett, T. Clark and A. B. Spurling, U.S. Vols., and Lieut. W. E. W. McKinlay, 1st U.S. Vols. The present membership of the commandery is 643, and it has no debts. Among the volumes in the library are sixteen volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The following officers of the commandery have been elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Bvt. Major Edson J. Harkness; senior vice commander, Capt. James G. Elwood; junior vice commander, Capt. John C. Neely; recorder, Capt. Roswell H. Mason; treasurer, 1st Lieut. Charles T. Boal; registrar, 1st Lieut. John J. Abercrombie; chancellor, Bvt. Col. William B. Keeler; chaplain, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Samuel Fallows; members of the council, Capt. Hartwell Osborn, Lieut. Robert M. Parker, Lieut. William C. Kinney, Capt. William P. Wright, Mr. William S. Love.

Mrs. A. L. Wagner will spend the summer at Farmington, Fayette Co., Pa.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. C. D. Dudley, 14th U.S. Cav., at Oakland, Cal., June 12.

Miss Emma Spencer is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. R. M. Dorsey, New Caanan, Conn.

Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and wife were among the guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, June 16.

Brig. Gen. A. C. Girard, U.S.A., having been driven out of San Francisco by the earthquake, will make his home at 336 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary Root has fixed July 4 as the time for his departure from New York on the U.S. cruiser Charleston for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he is to attend the third Pan-American Conference.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., the American naval attaché at London, and Mrs. Gibbons left London June 16 for Trondhjem, Norway, to represent the United States Navy at the coronation of King Haakon.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Brown and 2d Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel, U.S.M.C., have been ordered to duty with a detachment of marines to be sent to Pekin, China, for duty at the American Legation there.

Capt. S. Schroeder, U.S.N., gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Virginia on June 14 at Norfolk, Va. Those enjoying Captain Schroeder's hospitality were Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Miss Jean Loring, Midshipman Knox and Ensign Leroy Brooks, jr., U.S.N.

Miss Selma Mertz gave a tennis party at her home at Fort Norfolk, Va., on Friday afternoon, June 15. Miss Mertz's guests were Miss Anne Dornin, Miss Emily Wilson, Mrs. Babcock, Paymaster Watrous, U.S.N.; Paymaster Mayo, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. E. Lewis, U.S.N., and Mr. John Spillman.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Comamnder Southerland, U.S.N., who is still on duty in San Domingo waters, has arrived at the Oceanside Hotel, Magnolia, Mass., for the summer. She is accompanied by Miss Southerland and will be joined later by Miss Mary Southerland, who is now making a series of visits on the North shore.

Secretary and Mrs. Taft were among the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., June 16. Capt. and Mrs. Leutze, Gen. and Mrs. Elliott, Representative Foss, of Illinois; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Terry, Miss Eleanor Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Eberle made up the rest of the party.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N., accompanied by Asst. Surg. James S. Woodward, Asst. Paymr. William W. Lamar, U.S.N., five civil engineers and twelve sailors, arrived at New York June 21 from the Isthmus on the Hamburg-American steamer Siberia. The party had been making a survey of Almirante Bay, the harbor of Bocas.

Capt. J. H. Stone, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at Key West Barracks, Fla., and Mrs. Stone are the guests of their parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Stone, at Brightwood, Washington, D.C. The Misses Louise and Le Roy Buck, daughters of Major Buck, 3d U.S. Inf., are also visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Stone at Brightwood, D.C.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, was at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 19, on an official visit of inspection. Admiral Cowles called upon Admiral Harrington shortly after his arrival by Washington steamer, and later inspected the Equipment Department of the yard. He also inspected the receiving Franklin.

Among those who took an active part in the recruit medical conventions held at Boston, Mass., was Dr. Clarence L. Wheaton, of Chicago, who will be remembered as an Army boy living at an Army post on the frontier. Dr. Wheaton delivered an address before the American Medical Association early in June and also addressed the National Association of Life Insurance Examiners.

Lieut. James M. Churchill, 16th U.S. Inf., and wife, Lieut. J. H. Dickey, 4th U.S. Cav.; Mr. Charles L. Byrne, son of Colonel Byrne, U.S.A.; Mrs. James M. Love, sister of Captain Love, 15th Inf., U.S.A., and child, did not sail on the transport Thomas from San Francisco, June 15, for Manila, as they intended. With the above exceptions the list of passengers on the transport were the same as given in our issue of June 16, page 1170.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., announces that exercises will be held at the flag pole at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at noon, Wednesday, July 4, 1906, immediately after firing the salute, as follows: "Star Spangled Banner," 27th Infantry band, Max Muller, chief musician; invocation and remarks, Chaplain Rice; reading of Declaration of Independence, Rev. Geo. D. Rogers; solo, Mr. Chas. M. Schneider; oration, Capt. Paul B. Malone; "America," 27th Infantry band; benediction, Chaplain Rice.

Suit for receivers for the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company was filed June 18 in the Federal Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., by Henry Snyder, of New York, against Abraham Schwartz, otherwise known as Abraham White; his wife, Cora Teresa White, De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company and American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company. The suit also asks an injunction restraining Schwartz or White from encumbering or transferring the company's assets. Snyder alleges he owns 27,000 shares of capital stock of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, for which he paid full par value of \$10 a share, aggregating \$270,000. When the American De Forest Company was organized Snyder alleges that Schwartz turned over the stock to himself, changing his name to White to conceal from creditors and stockholders of the original De Forest company the transfer of stock. Snyder alleges that the amount involved exceeds \$1,000,000.

General Slocum Circle No. 33, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, presented to Public School No. 171 in East 103d street a handsome silk flag, 3 feet by 5, mounted on an 8-foot pole, on Flag Day, June 14. An address was made by Col. Fred Schaefer, past commander of Summer Port No. 24, who presented the flag on behalf of the Circle. It was accepted for the school by Master Robert Grant and the principal, Mr. H. E. Jenkins. Then General Slocum Circle sang "Guard the Flag"; the children saluted it and the school's orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." Master Manfred Benedict recited Charles Sumner's "Apostrophe to the Flag," and there was an address by Assistant Superintendent Mr. Clarence E. Melany. Among those present were Mrs. May Nagel, president; Mrs. F. J. Warnecke, second vice president; Mrs. Emma Armstrong, secretary. There were also present representatives of Summer, Robert Anderson, Farnham and Hancock Posts.

Capt. W. H. Haan, Art. Corps, when relieved from the General Staff Corps, will be assigned to command the 69th Company of Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va.

Passed Asst. Paymr. J. A. Bull is in Washington from Olongapo. Passed Asst. Paymr. Reginald Spear has returned from duty in Samoa, and Passed Asst. P. J. Willett, recently stationed at Olongapo, P.I., are also in Washington. All these officers are waiting orders.

Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, at present on duty in the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department will assume his duties as detail officer in the Bureau of Navigation, vice Comdr. N. R. Usher about the middle of July, when Commander Usher will go to sea in command of the new St. Louis.

The New York State Department, Grand Army of the Republic, at the annual meeting in Saratoga, N.Y., June 21, elected the following officers: Commander, John S. Maxwell, Amsterdam; senior vice commander, John D. O'Brien, Albany; junior vice commander, Jared W. Wickes, Syracuse; chaplain, the Rev. Henry C. Woods, Bath; medical director, A. F. Sheldon, Lyons.

George W. Kirkman, formerly a captain in the 25th Infantry, and now serving a long sentence at the Fort Leavenworth (Kas.) Military Penitentiary, seems to be rather uncertain as to his status at the present. He recently wrote the War Department for an opinion as to whether he is a general prisoner or not. The Acting J.A. General of the Army held that he was not a general prisoner, but a military convict.

The equestrian statue of General McClellan is to be erected in the Government reservation at Washington, D.C., on Columbia road at the intersection of Connecticut avenue in front of the Highlands, instead of in the reservation on Connecticut avenue at the intersection of N street in front of the Church of the Covenant, the site originally selected. The change of site was decided upon at a meeting of the McClellan statue commission held in the office of the Secretary of War June 16.

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., in the monthly rifle competition the non-commissioned staff and band came out, with 257 points, with Co. D's team second. Mrs. J. D. Leitch and Miss Knapp left for Oregon on Tuesday of last week, where they will spend the summer. Capt. J. D. Leitch will be assigned to duty at Fort Bliss, Texas. An auction is being held daily at the exchange to dispose of the stock, in view of the abandonment of this post. The fixtures were all sold on the first day.

The following officers of the Army on duty with the General Staff have been detailed to act as observers at the several camps of instruction as below noted. Capt. Charles T. Menoher, at Fort Riley, Kan.; Major Francis J. Kerman, at Austin, Tex.; Major William A. Mann, at Mount Gretna, Pa.; Capt. James H. McRae, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. Peyton C. March, at Chickamauga, Ga.; Capt. George W. Read, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, at American Lake, Washington.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 20, were the following: Ensign J. J. Fitzpatrick, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Asst. Civil Engr. J. S. Shultz, U.S.N.; Med. Dir. J. C. Wise, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. W. Hyatt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hyatt; Rear Admiral J. E. Craig, U.S.N.; Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Capt. A. Mitchell, Capt. J. A. Penn and Col. L. O. Parker, U.S.A.; Paymr. E. A. McMillan, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels and Lieut. F. L. Sheffield, U.S.N.; Col. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A.; P.A. Engr. C. F. Nagle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nagle; Ensign L. S. Cox and Paymr. W. W. Lamar, U.S.N.

In a letter dated June 9, 1906, and addressed to Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., commanding Ft. Logan H. Roots, Geo. L. Turner, President Arkansas Travelers, says: "Prior to my retirement as president of the Arkansas Travelers, which occurs some time to-day, I feel in duty bound and in the name of the officers and members of our order to thank you, your officers and your men for your participation in our full dress parade last Thursday. I am sure you were subjected to a good example of hardship owing to the excessive heat which prevailed at the time, but I assure you that the burning rays of the fiercest sun are incomparable with the warmth of our regard, of our esteem, of our love for those who are in the service of our beloved country and who are ever ready to uphold the honor of our glorious flag."

The Navy Department is opposing the effort to secure a modification of the sentence of Captain Garst, securing that the case against him is clear, as the record of the courts-martial proceedings shows plainly that Captain Garst did not, in the first place, familiarize himself with the tide and currents as he should have done. It is asserted that the charts and books showing the desired information were taken to his cabin, but he did not look at them. Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, has been most active in Captain Garst's case, the officer being a brother of State Senator Garst, of Iowa. Senator Dolliver, it is understood, represented to President Roosevelt that the grounding was due to the inefficiency of the navigating officer of the vessel, Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon, who lost ten numbers. The court-martial record shows that Lieutenant Commander Witherspoon misinformed Captain Garst concerning the tide. There was one other especially damaging point against the officers in the evidence. The speed of the vessel was shown to be about eleven and one-half knots an hour. Two leadsmen were making every effort to get soundings, but were unable to touch bottom because of the speed the Rhode Island was making. It was held by the court that the speed should have been materially diminished so that soundings could be taken. The officers are understood not to have heard the men handling the sounding lines calling out that they could get no bottom.

The Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Eagle of June 19 says: "Sly Cupid has performed a remarkable feat for four former Lyndon Hall girls, all sisters. The coming fall Miss Elsa Steinwender will be married to Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Allderdice, of the 15th Infantry, U.S.A. Miss Steinwender's three sisters, Celia, Lenore and Sadie, have already become the wives of Regular Army lieutenants. One year previous to his sailing for the Philippines, Lieut. Gad Morgan, of this city, son of Mr. William G. Morgan, of the Phoenix Horse Shoe Works, married Celia Steinwender, of New York, a graduate of Lyndon Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan were accompanied to the Philippines by Mrs. Morgan's eldest sister, Lenore. When the party returned to this country Miss Lenore Steinwender was married at San Francisco to Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, of the 15th Infantry, her father and sisters being present at the wedding. The 15th was ordered to Monterey, Cal., and the following summer the unmarried sisters, Miss Sadie and Miss Elsa, spent the summer at that post. At the end of that summer another engagement was announced and in the fall Miss Sadie was mar-

ried to Lieut. Frank A. Awl, 15th Inf. After Lieutenant Morgan had completed his detail to the staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., he was transferred to the 7th Infantry and stationed at Fort Harrison, Mont. Later on his wife joined him and she was accompanied by her sister, Miss Elsa. The announcement was made Monday that Miss Elsa will be married in the fall to Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Allderdice, of the 15th Infantry. Two of the sisters are now with their husbands in the Philippines and this fall the other two will be with their husbands in Montana. Thus will be completed the remarkable record of four sisters becoming wives of Regular Army lieutenants—and all of the sisters being graduates of Lyndon Hall, Poughkeepsie."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is the intention that each post shall be kept permanently supplied with sufficient transportation to enable the command to take the field with its full complement of wagons, etc. In accordance with a suggestion by the Secretary of Agriculture the timbered portion of Fort Grant Military Reservation will be incorporated with the Mount Graham Forest Reserve, the right being reserved to use the entire reservation for military purposes when found desirable.

Approves an amendment of A.R. 720, recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, by limiting the value of the stores involved in a survey to \$100 for a mounted organization and \$50 for others, and restricting the destruction of unsalable property by survey officers to those occasions when it is impracticable to secure the action of an inspector within a reasonable time.

Tow captains in a regiment of the N.G. were elected to the grade of major on the same date. One accepted at once and was commissioned, and the other, who it appears was the senior as a captain, did not qualify till later, but claimed seniority as a major. Reply was made that in the Regular Army the officer with the oldest commission is the senior, and if the commissions bear the same date, the officer with the longest commission service is the senior.

The commanding general, Atlantic Division, made inquiry as to whether companies of Engineers, Hospital Corps and Signal Corps should be regarded as Infantry in routing to points of concentration in camps of instruction. In accordance with recommendations of their respective bureau chiefs, he was advised that they should so march as Infantry.

In connection with the military exercises to be held this summer at the seven brigade camps of instruction, the Acting Chief of Artillery has recommended the detail for temporary duty with batteries indicated after their respective names, on July 10, of the following officers: 1st Lieut. E. A. DeArmond, with the 24th Battery; 1st Lieut. J. A. Berry, with the 17th Battery; 1st Lieut. J. G. Langdon, with the 18th Battery; 1st Lieut. R. B. Browne, with the 7th Battery; 1st Lieut. A. F. Brewster, with the 16th Battery; 1st Lieut. F. W. Griffin, with the 14th Battery; 2d Lieut. J. P. Terrell, with the 25th Battery; 2d Lieut. W. M. Davis, with the 12th Battery; 2d Lieut. W. F. Morrison, with the 27th Battery; 2d Lieut. E. T. Weisel, with the 27th Battery, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Williams, with the 23d Battery. The Paymaster General of the Army has directed that the officers of the Pay Corps assigned to the seven brigade camps this summer remain at those camps from the beginning of the exercises until their completion, in order that the business of the Government in paying the troops may go on without any interruption. If necessary, additional paymasters will be assigned to each camp at the conclusion of the maneuvers when the payments to the militia will be large. The Secretary of War has authorized the publication by the Paymaster General of a circular promulgating amendments to the Paymaster's Manual. It is now in the hands of the printer and will be distributed shortly. The Assistant Secretary of War is preparing a new circular for distribution to the various militia organizations showing the amendments to the general militia laws made by the act which has just passed Congress increasing the appropriation for apportionment among the militia to \$2,000,000.

Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, Sub. Dept. U.S.A., contends that, no matter how other consumers have fared in their purchase of preserved meats from the great packing houses in the West, the Army has been getting what it paid for and has no reason for complaint. "Commissioned officers of the Army," says Colonel Brainard, in an interview published in the "Chicago Inter Ocean," "are on duty in all of the great packing-houses in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City, and every pound of meat, canned and otherwise, that goes into the storerooms of the United States Army is rigidly inspected and kept track of from the animal to the can. Our inspection is independent of the Federal inspection, and it is as thorough as it can possibly be made. A separate part of the packinghouse is set aside for the curing and canning of Army meats, and from the moment the animal that is destined for Army consumption is butchered until the finished product is ready for use it is watched by our own officers, and this watchfulness never lags for a moment. The rules governing this inspection are as rigid as Army general orders can make them, and there is no doubt that the goods that are purchased by the Government for the use of troops in the United States and the Philippines are the best that can be purchased in this or in any other country. Of course, our alertness in seeing that only the best comes our way has a great deal to do with it. The packers (I have no idea that they would do such a thing) could not palm off on us an inferior article if they wanted to."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary, Washington: Manila, June 16, 1906.
Transport Sherman sailed June 15. Insane, 5; sick, 30; casuals, 76.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to Senate June 18, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., to be colonel from June 15, 1906, vice Whittle, 27th Inf., retired.

Maj. Bernard A. Byrne, 13th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel from June 15, 1906, vice Pitcher, 28th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Harry C. Hale, 15th Inf., to be major from June 15, 1906, vice Byrne, 13th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., to be captain from June 15, 1906, vice Hale, 15th Inf., promoted.

Col. Samuel R. Whitall, United States Army, retired, to be placed on retired list of Army with the rank of brigadier-general from June 15, 1906.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 18, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood, detailed military secretary, to be colonel in the Art. Corps from June 8, 1906.

Maj. John R. Williams, detailed military secretary, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Art. Corps from June 9, 1906.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. JUNE 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, A.C., transferred from unassigned list to 18th Battery, F.A.

Capt. Robert Alexander, Q.M., 11th Inf., to Saratoga, Wyo., July 4, purpose of witnessing public exhibition given of Buchanan wagon brake.

First Lieut. James Prentiss, A.C., to Providence, R.I., and report to adjutant general, Rhode Island, for temporary duty pertaining to instruction of the personnel of Battery A, Light Artillery, Rhode Island militia, in care preservation, use 3-inch Field Artillery material.

Contract Surg. David D. Hogan relieved Philippines, to Fort Hamilton for duty.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Brig. Gens. J. Franklin Bell, Theodore Wint, Thomas H. Barry and William P. Duval, is appointed to meet in Washington on July 6 for the purpose of making selections for detail to existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps. Lieut. General Corbin will retain command of the Northern Division, and Brig. Generals Wint and Duval will retain command of their respective departments during their absence on the duty ordered.

Capt. Edward P. Orton, 2d Cav., to proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty, with station at Portland, until close camp instructions American Lake, and then to San Francisco for duty.

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymr., relieved duty Department of Texas, to Chicago, for duty.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth for examination of officers for promotion. Detail for board: Major Edward Champe Carter, surg.; Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf.; Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav.; Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., recorder. The following officers will report to the above board for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, 18th Inf.

G.O. 107, JUNE 16, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. The new military post near Indianapolis, Ind., now under construction, is designated and will hereafter be known as Fort Benjamin Harrison, in honor of the late Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States.

II. The headquarters of the Eastern Artillery District of New York is hereby transferred from Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to Fort Totten, N.Y., and Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, A.C., is designated as district commander.

III. Upon the completion of the barracks and quarters now under construction at Fort St. Philip, La., that post will become an independent post, and Fort Jackson, La., a subpost of Fort St. Philip.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

SMALL ARMS COMPETITION.

G.O. 108, JUNE 16, 1906, WAR DEPT.

1. The annual small arms competitions prescribed in Part VII. of the Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, will take place this years as follows:

Rifle Competitions.

Atlantic Division, at Fort Niagara, N.Y., to begin Aug. 1. Northern Division, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to begin Aug. 6. Pacific Division, at the Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, Cal., to begin July 30.

Southwestern Division, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, to begin Aug. 6.

Army, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to begin Aug. 20.

Pistol Competitions.

The pistol competition of each division will be held at the same place as, and will immediately follow, the division rifle competition.

The Army pistol competition will be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will commence immediately after the completion of the Army rifle competition.

2. The division competitions will be in charge of the respective division commanders, and must be concluded in time to enable the competitors for the Army teams to reach Fort Sheridan not later than Aug. 18 for the competitors for the rifle team and Aug. 22 for the competitors for the pistol team.

3. The Army competitions will be preceded by the prescribed preliminary practice and will be under the supervision of the commanding general. Northern Division, who is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details and who on completion of the competitions will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations, except that the members of the Army teams and such commissioned competitors as shall make scores equal to or greater than the score made by any member of the Army team will, if they so desire, be sent to Sea Girt, N.J., to take part in the National Individual and National Pistol Matches which will commence at that place probably about Sept. 6.

G.O. 109, JUNE 18, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Announces that the use of the letters-received book with index, the letters-sent book with index, and the order book, will be discontinued throughout the Army by Aug. 31, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in all administrative units and offices below department headquarters. These books will be replaced by a correspondence book with index, a document file, and an order file. The correspondence book and index will be furnished in each case by the bureau that is supplying the books now in use. The record-card system prescribed by Par. V, W.D. orders, May 15, 1894, is authorized for general use at division and department headquarters.

The title on all post, regimental and company letters-received and letters-sent books remaining on hand for issue, including those in the Philippines Division, will be changed to "Correspondence Book" and the "Instructions for use of Correspondence Book" will be substituted for the "Instructions" now appearing on the inside of the top cover of the old-style letter books. The title on the indexes to these old letters received and letters-sent books will be changed to "Index to Correspondence Book," and the "Instructions for use of Correspondence Book" will be substituted for the "Instructions" now appearing in each index book.

A sufficient number of the new style correspondence books for supply to each regiment, independent battalion, and company in the Army will be procured. The book will be 4 inches wide, 8 1/2 inches long, and about 3/4 of an inch thick, made of paper of first-class quality, suitably bound, with flexible back. Including the index the book will contain 362 pages. Instructions for the use of the correspondent book are also given.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

G.O. 110, JUNE 18, 1906, WAR DEPT.

1. Seven camps of instruction will be established on the dates hereinafter specified at the following sites:

Mount Gretna, Pa.; American Lake, Wash.; Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; the State maneuver camp near

Austin, Texas; the target and maneuver reservation near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Chickamauga Park, Ga., to be commanded in the order named by Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, and Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A.

2. Department commanders required to command camps will continue to exercise the department command. Department commands temporarily vacated will devolve upon the division commanders.

3. Division commanders are charged with the general supervision of the routing of troops. The routes shall be so arranged as to require marches which, for the infantry, shall approximate 200 miles each way, and for field artillery and cavalry, 250 miles.

In those cases where the troops are in garrison near the camp sites to which they are assigned, they will make marches as described above in such time as to arrive in due season at the rendezvous. It is the purpose to have the camps established in every case not later than Aug. 1, 1906, except those at Mount Gretna, Pa.; Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Austin, Texas, which will be established not later than July 27, 1906, and that at American Lake, Wash., which will be established not later than Aug. 10, 1906.

4. The requirements of existing orders as to field transportation, baggage, tentage, field and surplus kits will be strictly adhered to. Organizations will march complete, officers and men, unless specifically excepted. Not to exceed 15 per cent. of the enlisted force, including the sick, and a proportionate number of officers will be left behind.

5. It is the purpose to approximate, on the march and in camp, as nearly as may be, the conditions of field service in time of war. The flooring of tents and the like semi-permanent arrangements are therefore not authorized. And as the object is to harden the troops and perfect their field training, the maximum of drills, exercises, and problems looking to that end is enjoined, together with the minimum of formal ceremonies and a total absence of merely spectacular exhibitions. For the troops engaged, the provisions of G.O. No. 44, W.D., March 1, 1906, in so far as they conflict with the requirements of this order, are suspended until Nov. 1, 1906.

6. Troops of the Regular Army will be assembled at the several camps as follows:

Mount Gretna, Pa.

5th Infantry, entire; 12th Infantry, entire; 23d Infantry, entire; 13th Cavalry, headquarters and one squadron; 15th Cavalry, headquarters and eleven troops; 23d Battery, Field Art.; 27th Battery, Field Art.; headquarters 2d Battalion and two companies engineers; Signal Corps, one-half company (G); Hospital Corps, one-half company (A).

American Lake, Wash.

3d Infantry, entire; 7th Infantry, entire; 14th Infantry, entire; 20th Infantry, entire; 22d Infantry, entire; 2d Cavalry, headquarters and one squadron; 14th Cavalry, headquarters and six troops; 1st Battery, Field Art.; 9th Battery, Field Art.; 24th Battery, Field Art.; 17th Battery, Field Art. (mountain); 18th Battery, Field Art. (mountain); 1st Battalion, Engineers, two companies (C and D); Signal Corps, one company (H); Hospital Corps, one company (B).

Fort Riley, Kas.

18th Infantry, entire; 30th Infantry, entire; 2d Cavalry, one squadron; 9th Cavalry, headquarters and two squadrons; 11th Cavalry, entire; 13th Cavalry, two squadrons; 2d Battery, Field Art.; 7th Battery, Field Art. (horse); 20th Battery, Field Art. (horse); 22d Battery, Field Art.; 25th Battery, Field Art.; 11th Battery, Field Art. (siege); 16th Battery, Field Art. (siege); 29th Battery, Field Art.; 10th Battery, Field Art.; 30th Battery, Field Art.; 3d Battalion, Engineers, four companies; Signal Corps, one-half company (A); Hospital Corps, detachment.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

4th Infantry, headquarters and two battalions; 28th Infantry, headquarters and two companies; 27th Infantry, entire; 2d Cavalry, one squadron; 14th Battery, Field Art.; 21st Battery, Field Art.; Signal Corps, one company; Hospital Corps, detachment.

Camp near Austin, Texas.

25th Infantry, entire; 26th Infantry, entire; 5th Cavalry, headquarters and one squadron; 6th Battery, Field Art.; 15th Battery, Field Art.; Signal Corps, one-half company; Hospital Corps, detachment.

Camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

11th Infantry, entire; 28th Infantry, two companies; 29th Infantry, entire; 5th Cavalry, six troops; 6th Cavalry, headquarters and ten troops; 10th Cavalry, headquarters and ten troops; 12th Battery, Field Art.; 19th Battery, Field Art.; Signal Corps, one-half company; Hospital Corps, detachment.

Camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

17th Infantry, entire; 12th Cavalry, entire; 3d Battery, Field Art.; 4th Battery, Field Art.; 2d Battalion, Engineers, two companies; Signal Corps, one-half company (G); Hospital Corps, one-half company (A).

Camp commanders will arrange special programs of instruction for them which will, as far as practicable, harmonize with the more extended schemes pursued by the regular troops.

7. The program of instruction details are left to the respective division, department and camp commanders.

It is further believed that the experience will be more beneficial to all if staff officers do the work appropriate to their several corps, and line officers that pertaining to their arms, and, as far as practicable, this rule will be observed.

8. The camp will continue until Sept. 30, 1906, except that the camp at American Lake will continue until Oct. 15, 1906. The marches will be made, as far as practicable, the occasion of suitable instruction and extended tests of the clothing, equipment, and transportation, as now furnished to the Army of the United States. Full reports will be made by subordinate commanders to their next superiors, and by the camp commanders, accompanied by recommendations bearing upon every phase of clothing, equipment, discipline, and training involved in the season's work.

MACHINE-GUN PLATOONS.

G.O. 112, JUNE 19, 1906, WAR DEPT.

1. By direction of the President, in order to provide a machine-gun platoon for one squadron of each regiment of cavalry and for one battalion of each regiment of infantry, including the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, an additional strength of three corporals and eighteen privates is hereby assigned to each regiment of cavalry, and of one sergeant, two corporals, and eighteen privates to each regiment of infantry, to take effect July 1, 1906. This additional strength will in no case exceed the strength authorized in Par. 2 of this order. Regimental commanders will designate the squadrons and battalions in which machine-gun platoons shall be organized and maintained, and the additional strength herein authorized will be distributed among three troops and three companies of each of these squadrons and battalions, respectively, as follows:

To each troop of cavalry, one corporal and six privates, beginning with the troop whose letter designation is first in alphabetical sequence.

To the company of infantry whose letter designation is first in alphabetical sequence, one sergeant, and six privates; to the two companies of infantry next in alphabetical sequence, each one corporal and six privates.

In no case shall the maximum number of sergeants, corporals, and privates authorized for troops and companies in Secs. 2 and 10 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, be exceeded.

2. So much of G.O. 26, W.D., Feb. 6, 1906, as relates to the additional strength of the Army is amended to read as follows:

Additional strength: For four troops of cavalry, two corporals, and thirty-three privates each, and for twelve companies of infantry, two sergeants, two corporals, and forty-one privates each, when stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; for twelve troops of cavalry, two corporals, and eighteen privates each, when stationed at Fort Riley, Kas.; for four troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., two corporals and eighteen privates each; for two companies of infantry on duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-four privates each; for

two companies of infantry on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-four privates each; for Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, 4th Regiment of Infantry, two sergeants to each company; and for Cos. K, L and M, 4th Regiment of Infantry, one sergeant to each company; for Cos. A, B, C and D, 4th Regiment of Infantry, two corporals to each company, and for Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 5th Regiment of Infantry, one sergeant to each company; for the 5th Regiment of Infantry, one corporal to each company; for the 1st and 15th Regiments of Cavalry, one corporal to each troop; for Troops E, F, G and H, 11th Regiment of Cavalry, one corporal to each troop; for Troops I, K and L, 13th Regiment of Cavalry, two corporals to each troop; for the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions of Engineers (12 companies), one sergeant to each company; for each regiment of cavalry, three corporals and eighteen privates, except for the 13th Regiment of Cavalry, to which is given an additional strength of two corporals and eighteen privates; for each regiment of infantry, including the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, one sergeant, two corporals, and eighteen privates, except for the 18th Regiment of Infantry, to which is given an additional strength of two corporals and eighteen privates; total, 2,183.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 113, JUNE 19, 1906, WAR DEPT.

1. As soon as practicable after July 1, 1906, there will be organized in one squadron of each regiment of cavalry and one battalion of each regiment of infantry, including the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, a machine-gun platoon to consist of one sergeant and two gun detachments, each detachment to consist of one corporal and nine privates. Each platoon will be commanded by a commissioned officer of the regiment to which it pertains. The squadron or battalion to which the machine-gun platoon shall belong and the officer to command the platoon will be selected by the regimental commander immediately upon receipt of this order.

2. There will be supplied to each designated squadron and battalion, as equipment for the machine-gun platoon, two standard Vickers Sons and Maxim automatic machine guns with tripod mounts and pack outfits, and two Weldon range finders; one two-foot folding rule, one odometer, two wire cutters, two hatchets, two pick mattocks, and six shovels, large, ten pack animals (horses for the cavalry, mules for the infantry), and one escort wagon, harness, and four mules, and an allowance of camp and garrison equipage and kitchen utensils proportionate to the strength of the platoon. Immediately upon receipt of the guns and their outfit, the officer designated to command the platoon will, under the immediate supervision of the squadron or battalion commander, proceed to organize and instruct it. A provisional system of drill and of target practice, and an annual allowance of ammunition, will be announced later.

3. It is the purpose to have the machine-gun platoons adjuncts of their respective squadrons or battalions, but complete in themselves and capable of independent existence and action when that shall be necessary. To this end in garrison the enlisted men composing the platoons will be quartered, messaged, supplied, disciplined, instructed in small-arms target practice, and borne upon the guard roster as are other enlisted men of their respective troops or companies, but for drill and instruction they will form independent units of the squadrons or battalions under the immediate command of the selected officers. Those officers once selected will not be permanently relieved by their regimental commanders except for urgent reason of discharge or other compelling cause and upon the approval of the regimental commander. In the field the platoons will be marched, camped, messaged, and maneuvered habitually as separate units of the squadrons or battalions to which they pertain.

4. The individual arms and equipment will be as prescribed in G.O. 23, W.D., Feb. 2, 1906, except that infantry soldiers on this duty will not carry the individual trenching tool, which is replaced by the equipment mentioned in Par. 2 of this order, and is to be carried, except the odometer, rule, and wire cutters, on the pack animals.

5. The machine-gun platoons herein provided for will be permanently attached to their particular squadrons or battalions. Should the exigencies of the Service make it appear advisable to transfer a machine-gun platoon from one squadron or battalion to another, recommendation to that effect, with reasons for the proposed change, will be forwarded through military channels to the Military Secretary of the Army for final action of the War Department. The commanding general, Philippines Division, is authorized to take final action on the transfer of machine-gun platoons in the Philippines Division. When authorized, the enlisted personnel of the platoon will be transferred as far as practicable in toto.

6. After it shall have been fully equipped, organized, and fairly well drilled, the machine-gun platoon will be formed habitually at all inspections and musters. At other formal ceremonies it will not be formed unless so ordered. When formed it will occupy a position at 24 paces interval on the left of the squadron or battalion when the squadron or battalion is in line alone; and at 24 paces interval to the left of the left squadron or battalion in regimental formation in line. The platoon will maintain this relative position in other formations.

7. Department commanders are charged with the due enforcement of this order.

G.O. 114, JUNE 20, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Describes lands on the military reservation of Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to be held in reservation for military purposes.

G.O. 116, JUNE 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Amends G.O. 142, W.D., Aug. 21, 1905, which publishes regulations governing the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York. The amended order says in part:

The course of instruction shall commence on the first day of September, or on the following Monday when the first falls on Sunday, and the sessions of the school shall be held daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, authorized holidays, and the period from Dec. 23 to Jan. 4, both dates inclusive, until Aug. 1.

Officers' Division.

The course of instruction shall be divided into departments, as follows: (a) Electricity, mines, and mechanism; (b) Chemistry and explosives; (c) Such special subjects as may be recommended by the school board and approved by the War Department.

A satisfactory examination in any subject shall be understood to be the attainment of 75 per cent. of the maximum in both the examination paper and practical work in that subject.

An officer declared deficient in any subject may apply in writing for re-examination in that subject, but such an application must be made immediately after the announcement of the result of the original examination. A re-examination shall be of such a character as may be determined by the school board and will be held with as little delay as practicable.

Certificates of proficiency in any subject, whether given at a garrison or service school, will not excuse an officer from either practical work or recitation in the same subject at the School of Submarine Defense.

Graduation.

An officer who passes successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth his proficiency and his name shall thereafter be borne on the Army Register as a graduate thereof.

Enlisted Men's Division.

In connection with and forming part of the School of Submarine Defense is the Department for Electrician Sergeants.

The students of this department shall be such electrician sergeants and enlisted men, candidates for the appointment as such, as may be assigned to it by orders from the War Department.

An enlisted man in order to be eligible as a candidate for the course of instruction must make application through military channels to the commandant for permission to attend the school. He must be a trained soldier of good habits. He must be practically familiar with one or more classes of electrical machinery and must satisfy his commanding officer of his ability to pursue successfully a practical course in electricity.

A candidate who complies with the above conditions shall be examined at his post, under the direction of the commanding

officer, in the following subjects: (a) Arithmetic; (b) elementary steam engineering; (c) elementary electricity; (d) elementary mechanics and machinery.

G.O. 45, JUNE 7, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The regimental headquarters and Co. H, 14th Inf., are relieved from further duty in the city of San Francisco and will return to station at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

G.O. 47, JUNE 9, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Companies B and F, 10th Inf., are relieved from further duty in the city of San Francisco and will return to their proper stations—Co. D to Fort Lawton, Washington; Co. E to Fort Wright, Washington. They will take their departure in time to arrive at their respective stations not later than June 15.

G.O. 50, JUNE 14, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. A, Hospital Corps, is relieved from further duty in San Francisco. Capt. Harry L. Gilchrist, assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, and the officers and fifty enlisted men of the company will return to their proper station, Washington Barracks, D.C. Captain Gilchrist will designate fifty privates of Co. A, Hospital Corps, to remain in this department—to be transferred to Co. B, Hospital Corps.

G.O. 15, JUNE 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, having reported, the undersigned hereby relinquishes temporary command of this department.

FRANK D. BALDWIN, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 16, JUNE 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

I. In compliance with par. I, G.O. 85, c.s. W.D., the undersigned assumes command of this department.

II. First Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., and 1st Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 26th Inf., aide-de-camp, are announced as personal staff of the department commander.

CONSTANT WILLIAMS, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 14, JUNE 18, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

1. 1st Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., aide-de-camp, is relieved as Ordnance Officer of the Department.

2. 1st Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 26th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved as inspector of small arms practice of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Williams:

O. E. WOOD, Lieut. Col., Military Service.

G.O. 15, JUNE 12, 1906, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The undersigned relinquishes command of this department.

CONSTANT WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 16, JUNE 12, 1906, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Under Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned assumes command of the department.

C. H. NOBLE, Col., 10th Inf.

G.O. 17, JUNE 12, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., aide-de-camp, is designated as inspector small arms practice, relieving Major Millard F. Waltz, Military Secretary, of that duty.

Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surgeon, will take temporary charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department and of the attending surgeon, during the absence of the latter upon sick leave.

G.O. 38, JUNE 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters, band, and 1st and 3d Battalions, 25th Inf., excepting Company A, which is now on temporary duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., on July 7, 1906, will leave post on that date, and proceed to the Dept. of Texas for stations, as follows: Headquarters and band, at Fort Bliss; 1st Battalion, at Fort Brown; 3d Battalion, at Fort Mcintosh. On departure of the command from Fort Niobrara a detachment will remain at the post, temporarily, as guard, and for duty in connection with the disposition of the public property left there. The detachment will consist of one captain, one second lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals and sixteen privates of the 25th Infantry.

G.O. 26, JUNE 19, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Publishes instructions governing the rifle and pistol competitions of this division.

The division rifle competition will be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., beginning Aug. 6, 1906. The division pistol competition will immediately follow the rifle competition at Fort Sheridan. Major W. H. Sage, 7th Inf., is designated as the officer in charge of the division competitions.

G.O. 36, JUNE 6, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

In order that the division commander may make a comprehensive report to the War Department, covering the use of the field kit in target practice, the practical working of the new rifle, and the last edition of Small Arms Firing Regulations, company and troop commanders will, not later than Aug. 1, 1906, submit special reports in writing on the use at target practice of the new rifle, the practical application of small arms firing regulations, and especially the field kit, as prescribed in Par. 6, G.O. No. 44, W.D., March 1, 1906.

These reports will contain such recommendation as company or troop commanders desire to make, and will be submitted to their battalion and squadron commanders who will forward them through military channels to the division commander in time to arrive not later than Sept. 1, 1906.

All officers forwarding such reports will endorse thereon their views and recommendations.

By command of Major General Greely:

W. G. HAAN, Capt., Gen. Staff, Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 18, JUNE 8, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, having reported, is announced as acting chief paymaster of the department, during the absence on leave of Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, chief paymaster.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.C., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., on official business relating to the establishment at that point of a camp of concentration and instruction. (June 19, D.E.)

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and make the annual inspection of that post. (June 8, D. Lakes.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 15, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted Major John S. Mallory, General Staff. (June 15, W.D.)

The following named officers of the General Staff are detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Pennsylvania, to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., July 21 to 28, 1906: Major Joseph T. Dickman, Capt. Charles H. Muir, John W. Furlong and Dennis E. Nolan. (June 14, W.D.)

Capt. Peyton C. March, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction to be established at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and of troops on the march thereto, and will, at the proper time, proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and accompany the 3d and 4th Batteries, Field Artillery, on their march from that post to Chickamauga Park. (June 19, W.D.)

Capt. George W. Read, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction to be established at the target and maneuver reservation near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and of troops on the march thereto, and will, at the proper time, proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and accompany the command from that post on its march to Fort D. A. Russell. (June 19, W.D.)

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, General Staff, is detailed as an

observer at the camp of instruction to be established at American Lake, Washington, and of troops on the march thereto, and will at the proper time proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and accompany the 14th Infantry on its march from that post to the camp at American Lake. (June 19, W.D.)

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction to be established at Fort Riley, Kan., and of troops on the march thereto. Captain Menoher, at the proper time, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and accompany the command from that post on its march to the camp at Fort Riley. (June 19, W.D.)

Major Francis J. Kernal, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction to be established at the State maneuver camp near Austin, Texas, and of troops on the march thereto, and at the proper time will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and accompany the 26th Infantry on its march from that post to the camp near Austin. (June 19, W.D.)

Major William A. Mann, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction to be established at Mount Gretna, Penn., and of troops on the march thereto, and will at the proper time proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and accompany the 5th Infantry on its march from that post to Mount Gretna. (June 19, W.D.)

Capt. James H. McKee, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction to be established at Fort Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis, Ind., and of troops on the march thereto, and will at the proper time proceed to Fort Sheridan, and accompany the 27th Infantry on its march from that post to the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. (June 19, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Millard F. Waltz, Military Secretary (June 12, D.G.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major Francis H. French, I.G. (June 18, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., in addition to his present duties will report to the C.O., Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty as Q.M. at that post. (June 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William D. Hammond, now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, when fit for duty will be sent to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty. (June 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kay, Fort Ringgold, Texas, will be sent July 10, 1906, to Fort De Soto, Fla., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Jennings, who will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Roland Bower. Sergeant Bower will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there on the first available transport to Manila, for duty. (June 20, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Elenius Berg, who will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (June 20, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Fred Dobler upon arrival at San Francisco, from the Philippines will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John Glenn. (June 20, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 98, W.D., April 24, 1906, as directs that Post Commissary Sergt. John Glenn be returned to Fort Casey, Wash., is revoked. Post Commissary Sergeant Glenn upon completion of the temporary duty to which he was assigned will report to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in his office. (June 20, W.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 137, W.D., June 9, 1906, as relates to Post Commissary Sergt. Fred Dobler is revoked. (June 20, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lient. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surg. gen., is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (June 12, D.G.)

Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, surg., Fort Moultrie, S.C., will proceed at once to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (June 12, D.G.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 16, 1906, is granted Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg., Fort Sherman, (June 8, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., vice Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins, relieved. (June 14, W.D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 131, June 2, 1906, W.D., as relates to Lient. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surg. gen., is revoked, and Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall is relieved as a member of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (June 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Ernest F. Slater will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., to report not later than June 24, 1906, for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station, Fort Hancock, N.J. (June 19, D.E.)

Contract Surg. T. Ogier Huston is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf. (June 15, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., attending surgeon, New York city, will proceed to the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., and examine the employees at that depot for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them are suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis. (June 16, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of James L. Bevans, asst. surg., with rank as captain from June 16, 1906, is announced. (June 16, W.D.)

The following named contract surgeons, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, will proceed to the places designated after their respective names for annulment of contract: Laurence P. Desmond, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Thomas F. Dubing, Des Moines, Iowa; Charles E. Freeman, La Grange, Mo.; Louis H. Hanson, Eau Claire, Wis.; Herman E. Hasseltine, Bristol, Vt.; Oswald F. Henning, Chicago, Ill.; Lucius L. Hopwood, Des Moines, Iowa; Harold W. Jones, Littleton, Mo.; Albert G. Love, Memphis, Tenn.; Henry B. McIntyre, Randolph, Vt.; Henry J. Nichols, Binghamton, N.Y.; Omar W. Pinkston, Kansas City, Mo.; Mathew A. Reasoner, Morrisville, Ill.; Howard A. Reed, Milford, Pa.; Ferdinand Schmitt, Albany, N.Y. (June 16, W.D.)

Major William L. Kneeler, surgeon, will report to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination by the board. (June 19, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surgeon F. Homer Wolven will proceed about June 20, 1906, with his outfit and enlisted assistants, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for temporary duty at the posts in that district where his services may be needed for a period of not more than two months. (June 19, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 8, 1906, is granted Contract Surg. William H. Pomeroy. (June 20, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Joseph E. Kuhn upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Norfolk, Va., take station and relieve Major E. Evelthe Winslow who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty and also for duty as instructor at Engineer School. First Lieuts. William D. A. Anderson, John J. Kingman and Henry H. Robert, and 2d Lieuts. Thomas M. Robins and Theodore H. Dillon are relieved from duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., in time for the opening of the Engineer School, and for assignment to duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers and to take the course of instruction. (June 20, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about June 15, 1906, is granted Major T. C. Goodman, paymaster. (June 6, D. Col.)

Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, paymaster, is relieved from duty at Chicago, Ill., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place about Aug. 15, 1906, for Manila, for duty. (June 18, W.D.)

Major George F. Downey, paymaster, now on leave at Lutherville, Md., will upon the expiration of said leave proceed to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. (June 20, W.D.)

Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, paymaster, is relieved from duty in San Francisco, to take effect on or about July 15, 1906, and will then proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty, until the close of the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, when he will proceed to New York city, take station at that place, for duty. (June 20, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, O.D., is relieved from detail in the Ordnance Department, to take effect June 21, 1906. Lieutenant Penfield will remain on his present duties until further orders. (June 16, W.D.)

Capt. Odus C. Horney, O.D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to the test of material being procured for the Ordnance Department. (June 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, O.D., will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., on business pertaining to the armament at that post, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (June 15, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. Tracy C. Dickson from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to take effect June 25, 1906, and will then proceed to New York city, and take station and report to the C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty. Capt. Edwin D. Bricke from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 30, 1906, and will then proceed to Sharon, Pa., and take station, and relieve Capt. Jay E. Hoffer of all the inspection duty with which he is charged. Captain Hoffer will repair to Washington for duty. Capt. Fred H. Gallop from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, June 30, 1906, and will then proceed to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. First Lieut. Harry B. Jordan from duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., June 30, 1906, and will then proceed to Watertown, Mass., for duty. First Lieut. John E. Munro from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 30, 1906, and will then proceed to Springfield, Mass., for duty. First Lieut. Hennig F. Colley from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 30, 1906, and will then proceed to Philadelphia, Pa. (Frankford Arsenal), for duty. First Lieut. Lester J. McNair from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 30, 1906, and will then repair to Washington for duty. First Lieut. Lucian B. Moody from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 30, 1906, to Watervliet, N.Y., for duty. (June 15, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First-Class Sergt. Alexander E. Whitworth, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Lawton to Seattle, Wash., for temporary duty. (June 7, D. Col.)

The following promotions and reductions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeant: Sergeant Gill E. Pagan, June 16, 1906. To be sergeants: Corporals Jesse A. Beasley and Roland G. O'Conner, June 16, 1906. To be corporals: First class Privates John W. Managhan, Hampton Baxley, Edward Kosloski and William J. Moore, to date June 16, 1906. (June 16, 1906, Signal Office.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be first-class sergeant: Sergeant Alvin H. Kendall, to date April 21, 1906. To be sergeants: Corporals James Kelly and Thomas Ford, to date April 21, 1906. To be corporals: First-class Privates Herbert R. Smith, James J. White and George Kilrain, to date April 21, 1906. To be sergeant: Corporal Grier P. Mobley, to date April 25, 1906. To be corporal: First-class Private William H. Horne, to date April 25, 1906. (June 16, Sig. Office.)

The following named officers of the Signal Corps on duty in Alaska will make, during the fiscal year 1907, the journeys hereinafter specified on business pertaining to the inspection of the telegraph lines and the supervision of the construction and repair work thereon: Capt. Carl F. Hartmann not to exceed two journeys from Valdez to Fort Egbert and return, three journeys from Valdez to Delta and return, and one journey from Delta to North Fork and return. Capt. Alfred T. Clifton not to exceed two journeys from Fort Gibson to Kaltag and return, two journeys from Fort Gibson to McCarthy and return, and one journey from Fort Gibson to Fairbanks and return. First Lieut. Alvin C. Voris not to exceed three journeys from St. Michael to Safety Harbor and Nome and return and two journeys from St. Michael to Kaltag and return. First Lieut. John E. Hemphill not to exceed one journey from Fort Gibson to Kaltag and McCarthy and return. (June 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Totten, A.C., will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for temporary duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, for three months. (June 20, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur W. Chase, A.C., is assigned to the 103d Co., A.C., vice Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, A.C., transferred to the unassigned list; Capt. Robert E. Willcox (General Staff), from the 15th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy from the 58th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list; Capt. Percy M. Kessler from the 57th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list, to take effect Aug. 1, 1906. He will report in person to the C.O., Southern Artillery District of New York, for duty as artillery engineer. Capt. Robert F. McMillan from the 29th Co., A.C., to the 3d Co., A.C. He will join the company to which he is transferred on or about Aug. 15, 1906. (July 14, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps now undergoing a course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., are transferred from the unassigned list to take effect on or about Aug. 22, 1906: Capt. Cornélie DeW. Wilcox (General Staff), from the 54th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy from the 58th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list; Capt. Frank B. Edwards, A.C.—returned to duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., from sick list—will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for target practice with the 98th Co., C.A. (June 12, D.E.)

Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C., now undergoing a course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 54th Co., C.A., to take effect on or about Aug. 22, 1906, on which date he will join the company to which he is transferred. (June 14, 1906.)

Capt. Harry G. Bishop, A.C., now undergoing a course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N.Y., will proceed upon being relieved from duty at that school, or upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted him, to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty as artillery engineer. (June 14, 1906.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred as indicated after their respective names: Capt. Richmond P. Davis from the 54th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list; Capt. Cornélie DeW. Wilcox (General Staff), from the 15th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy from the 58th Co., A.C., to the unassigned list; Capt. Frank B. Edwards, A.C.—returned to duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., from sick list—will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for target practice with the 98th Co., C.A. (June 12, D.E.)

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The following named officers of the Artillery Corps now undergoing a course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., are transferred as indicated after their

at Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty, after which he will proceed to San Francisco, thence on the transport sailing about July 25, 1906, to Manila, and will join his regiment. (June 20, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Leave till June 30, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, battalion adjutant, 26th Inf. (June 8, D.T.)

On the return of the headquarters and 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., to Fort Clark, Texas, Co. C, 26th Inf., will be relieved from further duty at that post and will proceed by rail to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and there take station. (June 12, D.T.)

Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., having completed his tour of duty of four years as adjutant of the regiment, is relieved. Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., is relieved as commissary of the regiment, to take effect June 11, 1906. Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf., is assigned to Co. H, of this regiment. Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., is appointed adjutant of the regiment, to take effect June 11, 1906, vice Preston, relieved. Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, 26th Inf., is appointed commissary of the regiment to take effect June 11, vice Cordray, relieved. (June 10, 26th Inf.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. —————

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 7, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, (June 8, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The leave for one month and twenty days granted 2d Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, 28th Inf., is extended fifteen days, or so much of that period as will extend his leave to include June 30, 1906. (June 11, N.D.)

Second Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, 28th Inf., will report in person to Major Euclid B. Frick, surgeon, president of the examining board, Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination for promotion. (June 19, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Albert B. Sloan, 29th Inf., having reported, is detailed as A.Q.M. at these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. E. S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., A.D.C. (June 6, S.W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1906, is granted Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 30th Inf. (June 18, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the 30th Infantry are made to take effect this date: Capt. Charles L. Bent from Co. E to Co. M, Capt. Dennis E. Nolan from Co. M to Co. E. Capt. Bent will join the company to which he is transferred. (June 19, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Henry I. Raymond, surg.; Capt. William Forse, A.C.; Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Metcalfe, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., recorder. (June 14, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. William O. Carter, 12th Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, Q.M., 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav. (June 8, D.G.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, 25th Inf.; Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf.; Major T. W. Grimmett, 28th Inf., will convene at San Juan, P.R., June 11, 1906, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of officers of the Porto Rico Regiment who have completed the subject of Field Service Regulations, in this year's course of instruction in garrison school. (June 5, D.P.R.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., June 18, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergeant Major Benjamin F. Snyder, 10th Inf., for the position of Post Q.M. Sergeant. Detail: Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, 10th Inf. (June 12, D.Col.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, deputy quartermaster general; Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav.; Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C.; Veterinary Surg. S. Farrell, Q.M. Dept., is appointed to meet at East St. Louis, Ill., Lathrop and Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of inspecting cavalry and artillery horses being purchased. (June 20, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Col. Samuel R. Whittall, 27th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, from active service on June 15, 1906, is announced. (June 15, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. Watkin Fleming, Co. G, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Schwenkenberg, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (S.O., June 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael Mullen upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 20, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Gustav A. Petersen, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 20, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

G.O. 11 to 35, Pacific Division, issued during the months of April and May last, announce details of officers and publish instructions relative to the control and supply of the homeless in San Francisco, sanitary arrangements, etc., all of which have, more or less, been noted in our columns. The names of certain troops on duty are also announced, and these have also previously appeared in our columns.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, June 15, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington: The following death has occurred: Gastro enteritis, John W. Sharp, Co. I, 19th Inf., June 13. WOOD.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Manila, July 5. DIX—Arrived at Seattle May 20.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At Manila.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila June 20.

MCCLELLAN—At Manila.

MEADE—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 17. To sail for Alaska July 1.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila June 15 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco June 15 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Arrived at Tacoma May 26.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philip pine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. In Baltimore.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

	From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
THOMAS	June 15	SHERMAN
SHERIDAN*	July 5	LOGAN*
SHERMAN	July 25	THOMAS
LOGAN*	Aug. 15	SHERIDAN*
THOMAS	Sept. 5	SHERMAN
SHERIDAN*	Sept. 25	LOGAN*
SHERMAN	Oct. 15	THOMAS
LOGAN*	Nov. 5	SHERIDAN*
THOMAS	Nov. 26	SHERMAN
SHERIDAN*	Dec. 15	LOGAN*
SHERMAN	Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS

*Will carry troops.

THE ARTILLERY BILL.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs in reporting it favorably, suggested various amendments to the bill, S. 3023, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Artillery, which will probably not come to a vote at the present session. It is proposed to make the bill read:

"That the total enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery, as provided under this act, shall not exceed 19,147, exclusive of master electricians, electrician sergeants, first class, and electrician sergeants, second class." Also to change Section 9 to read, in part: "All officers in the present Artillery Corps shall remain on one list as regards promotion until sufficient promotions shall have been made, as far as the present number of officers permit, to provide in each grade, together with the officers remaining therein, the total number of officers of the grade provided for in this act for the Coast and Field Artillery combined. After such promotion they shall, in each grade, be assigned by the President to the Coast Artillery or to the Field Artillery, according to special aptitude and qualifications and agreeably to individual preference, so far as may be practicable and for the good of the Service, such assignments to be permanent."

Also to change Section 10 to read: "That all vacancies created or caused by this act which can be filled by promotion of officers now in the Artillery Corps shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, subject to examination as now prescribed by law. Of the vacancies created or caused by this act which cannot be filled by promotion of officers now in the Artillery Corps, one-fifth in each branch shall be filled in each fiscal year until the total number of officers herein provided for shall have been attained."

The bill, Mr. Warren noted in reporting it for the committee, provides for a separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery, retaining the corps organization for the latter. The law governing the present organization of the Artillery Corps provides for one specific organization: that is, an organization composed of so many officers and so many enlisted men for the purpose severally of manning the coast defenses, of providing men for a certain number of field batteries (30), and of providing for the service of the torpedo defenses. The present organization calls for a force of 18,165 men, of whom 4,012 are assigned to duty with the Field Artillery, and 14,153 with the Coast Artillery.

This measure provides for an increase, during the next five years, of 296 officers of all grades. It calls for an increase of 5,043 in the number of Coast Artillerymen and an increase of Field Artillerymen of 588, making an aggregate total of officers and men, 6,197. Besides increasing the number of men, it creates some special grades in the Coast Artillery, with adequate pay for the enlisted men, as follows:

The number of electrician sergeants is increased from 100 to 148. These 100 electrician sergeants now draw \$34 per month each, with allowances. The 148 provided for in this bill are divided into two classes, 74 of whom will draw \$35 per month each, with allowances, and 74 of whom will draw \$45 per month each, with allowances. The total increase in cost for this special grade will be \$30,240. The number of master electricians is increased from 25 to 26, the total cost being \$900. Sixty engineers are provided for, at \$780 each per annum; total cost, \$46,800. Forty-two master gunners are provided for, at \$408 each per annum; total cost, \$17,136. Sixty firemen are provided for, at \$360 each per annum; total cost, \$21,600.

In addition to the above new grades created, the bill provides for a slight increase in pay for certain grades already in the Service. The total annual cost of the additional grades and the increases provided for is \$243,224. But there should be deducted from the above \$34,608, representing the first class gunners' pay which 1,442 men would draw. This would make the corrected total pay for experts \$208,716.

The 30 independent batteries as at present have no organization other than that of the battery itself, no provision being made for battalions or for regiments. The Coast Artillery, composed of the remaining 14,153, is divided into 126 companies. The present law requires this latter force to take care also of the torpedo defenses of the country without describing how it shall be done, or providing means to that end. With this force we can man just about one-third the guns that have been emplaced. The other two-thirds are now in the hands of caretakers, and in case of war would stand idle until recruits could be properly drilled and instructed in their complicated mechanisms. "The 30 batteries of Field Artillery are fully manned and equipped, but the organization provided by law for this branch of the Service contemplates the employment of no larger unit than that of a single battery, and is obsolete to a degree and utterly unsuited to modern conditions," the report states. "No provision is made at all as to how the torpedo defenses shall be provided for. The President has seen fit to try to provide for this most important of our military needs by setting aside for that purpose 6 of the 126 coast companies. This force is utterly inadequate. It fails practically to provide a torpedo defense."

"The present organization of the Artillery is not only wholly inadequate, as a survey of the figures will very clearly demonstrate, but the organization itself is obsolete and fails to accomplish the maximum that might be accomplished with even the present number of men. There is to-day absolutely the very same company organization, barring a few electrician sergeants, that there was thirty years ago with the old smoothbore guns. The modern armament of high power rifled guns has demanded the application of steam and electricity, the employment of intricate mechanical appliances. It is necessary to take care of and operate a most complex and intricate machine with the very same force employed with the old, obsolete smoothbore guns, which involved little or no complexity at all."

"Of the force that is authorized by law, the Artillery Corps is short from 30 to 40 per cent. because of the inability of the recruiting department of the Army to keep the Artillery supplied with recruits. This is due to the fact that these men are called on to do so much in consequence of the shortage of men, and get such little compensation for their labor that they will not re-enlist. Many of them desert before their time expires, and the officers are becoming somewhat discouraged."

"The increase in numbers and in compensation proposed in this bill will serve to ease the pressure. The increase in personnel asked for in this bill, except the 588 men (one regiment at regular pay) for the Field Artillery, should not properly be regarded as an increase, inasmuch as it constitutes the personnel that is necessary to plant and take care of the torpedo defenses, for which no adequate provision has ever been made by Congress."

"Another difficulty about the Artillery which the bill proposes to remedy is the fact that we have united in

one corps two branches of the Army service which, under modern conditions, under the lessons of modern warfare, are as distinct as Cavalry and Infantry. They should be separated. The reason is technical. They have no relation to each other. In one case the guns are guns of position. In the other case the guns are part of the mobile army. The conditions, the training, the nature of the work to be done by each is radically different from the other. Congress has provided that the whole corps of Artillery should be divided up into companies; but the needs of the Field Artillery are such as to require regimental organization."

"The increased cost under this bill is estimated for the first year at about \$2,000,000. The annual increased cost will augment to a total of about \$2,600,000 for the fifth year. In addition there will be an estimated eventual expense of \$5,500,000 for barracks, quarters, stables, gun sheds, etc., extending over the period of five years."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila despatches of June 20 state that a band of 300 Pulajanes under the leadership of Cesario Pastor, attacked the town of Buranen, Island of Leyte, on June 19. They killed five policemen, wounded five and captured the remainder of the force except the lieutenant who was in command. Pastor, the Pulajane leader, was killed during the encounter. The attack occurred early in the morning. The police were caught unawares, and their sentinel was rushed from his post. The bandits then entered the tribunal and a hand to hand fight took place. The police fought desperately, but were overcome by superior numbers. The loss of the Pulajanes is believed to have been great, but it cannot be estimated, as they carried off their dead and wounded after the fight. The municipal records were taken from the tribunal, piled in the street and burned. The destruction of these papers was a serious phase to the raid, as they included deeds and license receipts. The safe containing the town funds was not disturbed. The bandits carried away the arms of the police and a quantity of ammunition. A detachment of the constabulary under Lieutenant Johnson immediately started in pursuit of the Pulajanes. At the time the raid was made provincial Governor Veyra was in another part of the island obtaining evidence wanted by the pardon commission to obtain the release of prisoners in the Bilibid Penitentiary.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, arrived in Manila June 20 after an eight months' leave spent principally in the United States.

Manila experienced a series of severe earthquake shocks on June 20. Violent shocks occurred in Northern Luzon also and in the Babuyanes and Batanes Islands and on Formosa. No damage was reported. The Manila observatory reports that the earthquakes probably were more severe in the Babuyanes Islands and Formosa.

Preliminary work on the Philippine railroads, according to a despatch from Manila, June 15, will begin at once at Illoilo. The line on the island of Panay will be surveyed first, some changes in the original survey being necessary. The actual work of construction will probably commence this summer.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Co. E, 10th Inf. (2 officers and 56 enlisted men), left San Francisco on June 13 for Fort Wright, Washington, for station.

The headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry (9 officers and 243 enlisted men), arrived at Fort Clark, Texas, on June 13 for station.

Troops C and D, 14th Cav. (3 officers and 46 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., on June 18 for Fort Walla Walla, Washington, for station.

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

A captain of Cavalry recently asked for a decision as to whether lanyards may be used with pistol similarly to the gun sling with the rifle, it being stated that one or two turns of the lanyard about the wrist greatly increases steadiness in firing. In answer thereto the War Department said: "The lanyard is not a part of the pistol in the sense that the sling is a part of the rifle—the latter being permanently attached and never removed. The pistol is essentially a short range, rapid-fire weapon, and requires quick handling to get the best results. It is not thought that the use of the lanyard would tend to improve pistol accuracy, and it would make the handling of the weapon less quick and more liable to accidents. The request of Captain * * * to use the lanyard in pistol firing is therefore disapproved."

The following decision by the War Department is announced: An electrician sergeant examined and qualified as first class gunner prior to the publication of G.O. No. 198, War Department, 1905, was at that time a post noncommissioned officer and was not authorized to take such examination. G.O. No. 198, W.D., 1905, is not retroactive, and the electrician sergeant is not a first class gunner. He is not entitled to be reimbursed in the sum which he refunded as extra pay drawn under his unauthorized qualification.

The transport Sheridan arrived on June 17 at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, with the following military passengers: Captains Chase, Pay Department; Rivers, 4th Cav.; Munson, 9th Inf.; Lieutenants Slattery, Corps of Engineers; Shuman, 10th; Boyce, 15th; Hayes, 16th Inf.; Drake and Neff, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Baker and Harris; Lieutenant Tarlton and 30 men 1st Infantry, as ship guard; post noncommissioned staff; 3 Hospital Corps; 10; Signal Corps, 2; sick, 14; insane, 3; general prisoners, 15; garrison prisoners, 1; discharged soldiers, 22; short term, 21; furloughed etc., 3; Army nurses, female, 3.

The transport Thomas sailed on June 15 from San Francisco for Manila, with the following military passengers: Captain Moody, Pay Department; Lieutenants Goodale, Signal Corps; Ehrnbeck, Corps of Engineers; Prutny, 4th; Baird, 8th Cav.; Caziaro, 1st; Herr, 21st; La Garde, 24th Inf.; Roeder and Patterson, Philippine Scouts; 5 Hospital Corps men, 5 casuals, 3 Army nurses, female.

In the recent inter-class field day contests at West Point, a correspondent notes, the pole vault was won by Chandler, '07, with a vault of 10 feet 10 inches, which broke the previous record of 10 feet 9 inches, made by Peck, '01. Sturdevant, '08, took fourth place.

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Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

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The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair recently laid before the Naval Committee memoranda showing the existing conditions in the Construction Corps—conditions which should be remedied. The statements were made in view of possible personnel legislation by Congress, but as all chance of

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any action of this sort is gone nothing will be done for the constructors this session. It was pointed out to the committees that the Construction Corps is sadly in need of more high ranking officers, not only because promotion, after a member of the corps reaches the rank of lieutenant commander, is painfully slow, but because also of the work of the officers at the various yards which is in charge of men of lower rank than those who, at the same yards, have charge of the work of other, and possibly less important, bureaus. The responsibility resting on the constructor is in many cases far greater than that on the officers of other departments, but the constructor has possibly the rank of a lieutenant or lieutenant commander, while the other officer is a commander or a captain. It was shown also that up to the grade of lieutenant commander the constructor moves with his academy classmate who has remained in the line, but after the constructor has become a lieutenant commander he must wait a long time for promotion because of the lack of vacancies in the small number of higher grades. In the meantime his classmate finds much more rapid promotion in the line. The trouble lies in the fact that when the Construction Corps was increased in numbers from forty to seventy-five, there was no corresponding increase in the number of higher grades, and the law now allows only five commanders and five captains. The situation is not so serious now as it will be in a year or so. It is safe to say that when Congress does take up the question of personnel this matter will receive serious consideration.

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INSTRUCTION FOR RESERVE OFFICERS.

While there is no likelihood of any legislation during the present session of Congress looking to the creation of the Army reserve so earnestly desired by the military authorities, the widespread discussion of the subject in the last year indicates a growing sentiment in favor of the project which encourages the hope that it may be adopted at a session not far distant. The papers relating to the question which have appeared in the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** in the last twelve months have presented the case in all its aspects, and although they have disclosed various differences of opinion as to the basis, form and method which an effective reserve should have, they have all agreed in an affirmative reply to the fundamental question, "Do We Need an Army Reserve?" With that point determined, the question as to form and organization becomes a matter of secondary importance on which it should be possible to reach an agreement through concession and compromise after further deliberation. Among those who contributed to the discussion of the question in these columns were Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and Lieut. Fred J. Herman, both of the United States Army; Col. Edward E. Britton, New York National Guard; Major Gen. L. M. Openheimer and Major N. Lapowski, both of the Texas National Guard; Major Walter M. Lindsay, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Brig. Gen. Francis A. Macon, North Carolina National Guard; Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln, of Iowa; Major Carlton C. Pierce, West Virginia National Guard, and Capt. Frank Ben King, Oklahoma National Guard. Taken collectively, the papers prepared by these officers afford a broad and comprehensive discussion of the whole reserve question which has aroused deep interest in military circles throughout the country, and we have no doubt that this interest will make itself felt when the project of an Army reserve is again presented to Congress.

In the meantime, there is one branch of the subject which is entitled to serious consideration at the hands of the military and National Guard authorities, and that is the need of some definite and operative system of instruction for officers of the organized militia and other citizens who, in the natural order of things, would serve as commissioned officers of volunteer armies in the event of war. The Government has already done what it could to supply this need by permitting a limited number of National Guard officers to take the course of instruction at the service schools of the Army, but this arrangement has not produced the results expected of it for the simple reason that but few young officers can afford the outlay of time and money which their attendance at the service schools would involve. Nor has the act to create an eligible list of militia officers available for commissions in the Army worked as it was hoped it might, the failure being due chiefly to the fact that the examinations required of candidates are so stringent that young men who would like to enroll but having had no intelligent preliminary training in the higher branches of military art, and no practical opportunity to acquire such training, have been unable to meet the conditions pre-requisite for enrollment. Inasmuch, therefore, as it is far easier to train enlisted men to their duties than it is to train the officers who are to command them, it is desirable that some system shall be devised whereby capable young militia officers may be given uniform instruction, in time of peace, in the elements at least of the subjects required of officers at garrison schools of the Army. It is easier to state this need than to supply it, but an experiment now in progress in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia suggests that possibly the solution for the problem has at last been found. During the winter of 1905-6 the above-named organization conducted what is known as the Massachusetts Service School for the higher education of militia officers, and the workings of the school are the subject of an interesting article by the secretary of the institution, Major Walter M. Lindsay, M.V.M., which he has written for the **Journal of the United States Infantry Association**.

The general scheme of instruction at this school is based on the correspondence plan. Text books are provided for

student officers, and the details of instruction are communicated by printed orders, circulars and instruction blanks sent direct from the office of the secretary to the student officers; as occasion demands, special written instructions and suggestions are forwarded to instructors and their assistants. Organization instructors are appointed by the organization commanders, and provision is made in the larger commands for assistant instructors; each company and troop commander, ex officio, acts as the local instructor of the company or troop officers. The adjutant general is the commandant of the school, and is authorized to detail such officers of the militia to assist in the work of the school as may be necessary. All commissioned officers of the line below the grade of field rank, unless specially excused, are required to follow the prescribed course of study. Provision is made also for instruction to field and staff officers.

The period of theoretical instruction approximates some twenty-five weeks. The school year is divided into two terms, the first directed mainly to an effort to acquire the principles of the text matter prescribed for study; the second is devoted largely to practical problems based on hypothetical situations illustrating the principles of the text studied during the first term. The courses laid down are based on an estimated requirement of hours to be spent by the student officer in independent home work, and one hour in recitations, discussions, lectures, or examinations. At the end of each term, written tests are required of student officers. Correspondence between the commandant and the student body is conducted by the secretary and with student officers through the channels of authorized organization instructors. The work of the school is required to be independent of regular drills, ceremonies and parades.

Organization commanders are not limited to the subjects prescribed, but have the right to order such other studies for their officers as they consider desirable; the school subjects, however, are required work. For the purposes of examinations the prescribed work is divided into various subjects and the officers successfully passing the tests are entitled to certificates of proficiency in each subject successfully covered by examination. The work prescribed for the school year 1905-1906 comprehended "Course A," embracing specially prepared text matter covering the elementary principles of Constitutional and International Law, and the United States Statutes dealing with the organization of the Regular Establishment, the Volunteer Army of the United States and the Organized Militia. "Course B" comprised the study of "The Service of Information" and "The Service of Security," as contained in the Field Service Regulations. The Massachusetts Service School has aroused keen interest among the instructors at the regular Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, who have given it hearty encouragement. As to the results obtained, Major Lindsay submits the following opinion:

"The Massachusetts Service School has demonstrated beyond peradventure that the elements of military art can be taught by following the correspondence system of instruction. Schools based on this system have successfully taught Law, Architecture, Engineering and the elementary subjects, for years; these schools have the endorsement of many practical men; in fact many enlisted men in the Army owe their success in obtaining commissions largely to work which they have accomplished by following courses based on correspondence methods. Military organization and discipline are conducive to results along these lines; while these are not necessarily essential, they are elements which increase rather than diminish the chances of success. If this kind of duty is fostered and encouraged by the Federal Government it will not be many years before all of the officers of the organized militia worthy of commission, will have approximated a common field of instruction, covering the most essential elements of military art. Their military training will have advanced beyond drill and firing regulations and guard duty limits, and many undoubtedly, if an opportunity is afforded and proper encouragement given, will perfect themselves by home study in the special and more technical branches."

The further progress of the novel experiment in Massachusetts will be observed with keen interest. As Major Lindsay remarks, there should be no more difficulty in giving theoretical instruction in military art by correspondence than there is in teaching law, engineering or architecture in the same way, but it is important that such instruction should be supplemented with frequent and thorough courses in practical field training. The system in vogue in Massachusetts might serve as the basis for a general course to be prescribed by the General Staff of the Army for the theoretical instruction of ambitious National Guard officers seeking to qualify for the eligible list, looking to their being commissioned in the regular Service. Such a system with a requirement that the examinations of all papers submitted by student officers should be made by officers of the Army might considerably raise the standard of militia instruction.

We publish in another column an interesting account of the experiment undertaken in this country half a century ago to use camels for the transporation of supplies to posts distant from the railroads. It appears that the English are experimenting with camels in Zululand for the first time, and the experiment is declared to be an unqualified success. One patrol was out for nearly a fortnight, for seven days of which the camels had no water, yet they returned in fair condition. The only

difficulty in the way of their more general use is the character of the country, which in places is so precipitous that even men and mules find it all they can do to keep a footing.

COAST ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

From Fort McKinley, Me., June 16, 1906, Lieut. John McBride, Jr., A.C., writes us saying: "Will you kindly correct your statements in regard to the target practice with 12-inch mortars at Forts Adams and Preble. Your article states that Fort Adams beat the record, making 75 per cent., using capped projectiles, and that Fort Preble equaled the score, but used uncapped projectiles. In the first place Fort Preble did not make 75 per cent. A total score of 75 per cent. was made by the 23d and 24th Companies stationed at Fort McKinley, Me., using capped projectiles. Four salvos, sixteen projectiles, were fired."

It is perhaps not material, but we did not say that Fort Adams "beat the record," but that it made "one of the best records ever scored."

Writing from Fort Andrews, Mass., June 20, 1906, a correspondent says: "In the recent mortar target practice at Fort Andrews, Mass., the 59th and 124th Companies, Coast Artillery, manning Battery Cushing, made the best record ever scored on this rockbound coast. Seventy-five per cent. is the record. There was nothing hypothetical about the target nor anything theoretical about the hits. The target was smashed! The flag, flag-pole, splinters and all are in the possession of the commanding officer, Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, Art. Corps. The system of plotting in use is that devised by Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, Art. Corps, formerly in command of the 59th Company. Capt. C. E. Kilbourne conducted the firing in person, and Lieuts. J. E. Wyke and R. P. Winslow were pit officers. The range section was furnished by the 59th Company. This is one of those instances which goes to show that it is not so much the 'system' as the good judgment of the officer that should be the paramount factor in mortar firing. A system of plotting may be mathematically perfect and yet absolutely worthless for practical work. There is no necessity for a 'chief plotter' in Vestal's system—any average recruit can do the work—thus eliminating the nerve racked, mentally enfeebled and physically prostrated unfortunate who is required to plot, predict, call powder, zone and time, fire in a minute, keep cool and thank the Lord that some day, if he should live, he may get more pay."

Another account we have received of the practice of Battery Cushing states that four salvos were fired at ranges of from 8,140 to 9,000 yards. The result was 75 per cent. of hits. The maximum range error of any single shot of any salvo was 175 yards—the maximum deviation error from center of target of any single shot was 37 yards. One shot actually struck the pyramidal target used to represent the central point of the deck of a battleship; another shot fell just in front of the target one yard short of its center. The speed of target was between five and six miles per hour. The range finding was done with a Swasey instrument on a vertical base, no horizontal base line being yet provided for the battery.

The 89th Co., C.A., at Fort Banks, Boston Harbor, also made 75 per cent. of hits in its practice this month with mortars, Capt. H. B. Grant commanding, and 1st Lieut. Dennis Currie and 2d Lieut. John Philbrick, A.C. The details of the practice are not known. With four mortar batteries on the north Atlantic coast making such records, we may be assured that our Artillery practice will be kept up to a high standard.

Relative to good scores in Artillery practice we have noticed, it is interesting to mention the work done by the 82d Co. Coast Artillery at Fort H. G. Wright, on June 8, 1906. With the 12-inch rifle, model 1897, the company scored eight hits in succession at 6,200 yards, securing one hundred per cent. in each series of four shots record practice. The company was commanded by 1st Lieut. T. B. Steele, assisted by Lieut. H. J. B. McElgin, A.C., temporarily attached.

President Roosevelt's approval on June 16 of the bill enabling Oklahoma and Indian Territory to enter the Union as one State will rank among the conspicuous achievements accomplished during the present administration, and will add a new star—the forty-sixth—typical of a great sovereign commonwealth, to the national flag. The new State will come in, not as a weakling, but as a strong, prosperous, political unit entirely worthy of a place in the councils of the Republic. Oklahoma has an area of 38,830 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1900, numbering 308,331, while Indian Territory has an area of 31,000 square miles and a population, as shown by the last census, of 392,060, but so rapid has been their growth in recent years that their united population to-day is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000. It will be seen that either of these territories alone would have been entitled to statehood, but taken together they will come into the Union with an area of 69,830 square miles and a population far exceeding that of some of the older states. The people who have thus been brought into full fellowship in the Union have splendidly demonstrated their title to statehood. They have never hitherto had any specific form of established government, no state or county organization, no roads except such as they built by voluntary contributions, no adequate schools for their 200,000 children, no sidewalks in their cities and towns, except where

it was possible to build them by unanimous consent of all the property holders affected. Yet under these crude conditions both territories have prospered wondrously. Law and order have been maintained, industry has flourished, education has made steady headway and the people have proved in these and other ways that they are fitted in all essential respects for the dignities and privilege of sovereign statehood. The act admitting the new state also provides that the territories of Arizona and New Mexico may, by vote of their electors, come into the Union as a single state, thus opening the way for the addition of the forty-seventh member of the sisterhood of American commonwealths. As consolidated, Oklahoma and Indian Territory will, it is understood, be admitted to the Union as the State of Oklahoma, and its capital will be the city of Guthrie until 1912, when the voters will have authority to choose a new capital if they so desire. The first task awaiting the new commonwealth is to adopt a state constitution, which, it is believed, can be done in time to permit of the election of the first state officers and five members of Congress, together with the election of two United States Senators, in November next. The enabling act signed by the President includes a strong anti-polygamy proviso and gives the state two sections of land in each township for the maintenance of a system of common schools, besides other awards for educational and charitable purposes. The state is also to receive the sum of \$5,000,000, in lieu of lands which cannot be set aside for school purposes within the limits of what is now Indian Territory, because the lands in that territory are owned by the Indians. The total area of the new state, approximating 45,000,000 acres, contains enormous tracts which are said to equal the finest farming lands on the continent.

It is now more than two months since the Army entered into operation with and subordinate to the civil authorities of San Francisco to care for the victims of the awful disaster which overtook that city on April 18. The troops engaged in that work have labored zealously, willingly and uncomplainingly to alleviate the distress which followed as the result of earthquake and fire, but there are intimations that they are well-nigh exhausted and that their welfare requires that they should be relieved of further service which properly belongs to the civil authorities. We trust it is true, therefore, that Major General Greely, commanding the Pacific Division, will ask leave to transfer the control of the refugee camps now under his supervision to the municipal officers at an early day—probably July 1. General Greely and the officers and men of his command have done all that could reasonably be expected of them, their labors having been little, if any, less exacting and wearisome than active service in the field for a similar period, and this unusual task has necessarily deprived them of the routine drills and exercises which are essential to their military efficiency. Simple justice and due consideration for their past services require that they shall be relieved at the earliest possible day, and, while we can easily understand that, as stated in press reports, there is no organization capable of taking over the work now performed by regular troops, immediate steps should be taken to create such an organization. To this end it has been suggested to both the Red Cross and the Health Department that a body of young men be engaged to learn the army system of sanitation in the military camps. Certainly the Army cannot be expected to continue indefinitely a non-military work which properly devolves upon the state and municipal authorities. Advices from San Francisco indicate that the refugee camps, with some 20,000 inmates, under the control of the Army are in admirable condition, while the camps with about 11,000 inmates under the control of the civil officials are reported to be in wretched condition, lacking sanitation and medical supervision to a degree which is dangerous. The unpleasant inference from these reports is that the civil authorities have failed to profit as they should have profited by the object lessons in hygiene, sanitation and discipline daily presented by the Army.

In a letter from the Bureau of Navigation to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts the policy of the Navy Department not to sell any part of the uniform of the Navy to persons outside of it is definitely and emphatically laid down, and hereafter there will be no such sales. In the past the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has been repeatedly requested to sell to some civilian, or former member of the Navy, to sell certain articles which are a part of the uniform. The bureau has been anxious to obtain a definite statement on the subject from the Department.

In obtaining from Speaker Cannon permission for the ordnance bill to be voted on in the House under a suspension of rules, Secretary Taft definitely understood that the medical bill would not be voted on this session. The Secretary was given his choice of the two bills and decided to let the ordnance bill go through this session. He has been assured that the medical bill, which has already passed the Senate, will be passed by the House early next session.

Fifty young men began the mental examination on Wednesday, June 20, at the Washington Navy Yard, to become assistant paymasters of the Navy, eight having failed to pass the physical test. There are thirteen vacancies, and officials believe that there will be enough successful candidates to fill all vacant places.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The President has approved and signed H.R. 17663, an act to extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps advanced at any time under the provisions of sections 1506 and 1605 for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

The Senate on June 18 passed S. 4965, authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Harold L. Jackson, now a captain on the retired list of the Army, to be a major on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and pay of that office.

The Senate has passed S.R. 66, authorizing José Martín Calvo, of Costa Rica, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point. Also S. 6395, authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange certain lands of the Fort Douglas military reservation with Le Grand Young, for lands adjacent. Also S. 4089, authorizing the Secretary of War to place David Robertson, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, on the retired list, "in consequence of his long, faithful and meritorious services for a period of fifty years in the same grade"; with full pay of his grade and commutation of allowances at the rate per month of \$4.56 for clothing, \$30 for rations and \$20 for fuel and quarters.

Mr. Warren has submitted to the Senate an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for military posts from \$750,000 to \$973,750, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The proposed amendment was reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs on June 18.

Mr. Platt has submitted to the Senate an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2162) to create in the War Department a special roll, to be known as the "Volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers of the U.S. Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes.

We last week referred to the earnest recommendation in favor of the passage of the Artillery bill (S. 3923), presented by Mr. Warren on behalf of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Warren said:

Now, while we have expended and appropriated large amounts of money, and are going forward from day to day in the expenditure of still further sums, we are not furnishing Artillerymen and others to man the guns and to care for them, and the result is that about one-half of our defenses are manless, motionless, and, as a consequence, worthless in case of sudden attack. The best that can now be done for the guns mentioned is to oil, wax, cover with canvas, and bid them good-bye. We are installing expensive systems of searchlights, range finders, and a thousand and one modern improvements, all requiring expert knowledge of handling and careful laborious labor in protecting. And yet we have no more skilled men and pay no higher compensation than we used to when we used the obsolete smoothbore muzzle-loading guns and had but few in position. The situation is becoming well-nigh intolerable, and we must, in ordinary decency, in the performance of our public duties either discontinue further appropriations and box up or sack up a part of our present armament, or we must increase the Artillery branch of the Army. In 1901 we added to the duties of the Artillery the torpedo defenses, submarine mines, etc., formerly in charge of the Engineers; but we have not provided the men or money to care for these, and this adds to the embarrassment and demoralization. The War Department is, in all its branches, a unit in urging the addition of about 6,000 men to the Artillery branch, and also in advancing the pay of certain skilled electricians, engineers, etc., in the Artillery. The Military Committee of the Senate is a unit in the support of this increase, but, Mr. President, there are members of the committee who desire to investigate further the practicability of decreasing some other branch of the Service in providing for this increase, and the Cavalry has been mentioned as the proper arm to be diminished. I think we should not reduce any other branch, and a majority of the committee share this opinion. Every member, however, of the committee is free, as is every member of this body, to take up and discuss this subject upon its merits, and I earnestly entreat the Congress to give early attention and relief. I should like to have every Senator make it his business to look into the subject, so that at an early day in the next session we may take up the whole subject and dispose of it.

The Senate on June 14 passed S. 1442, introduced last December by Mr. Dick. The bill was passed by the House on June 19, and appears on page 1208 of this issue.

A complete agreement was reached on June 21 between the conferees of the Senate and House on the fortifications appropriation bill. Five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purchase, manufacture and test of mountain, field and siege cannon, including their carriages, sights, implements, equipments, and the machinery necessary for their manufacture at the arsenals. The House receded from the Senate amendment reading as follows: "Provided, That the unexpended balance of \$39,302.16 of the \$40,000 appropriated by Act of March 3, 1903, for cast steel top carriages for 12-inch mortars is hereby made available for the purposes above named." That is, it is made available for the alteration and maintenance of the Sea Coast Artillery. One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, under the agreement reached, is appropriated for the erection and equipment of a powder factory, with its necessary communications and accessory structures, upon such reservation now or that may hereafter be under the control of the War Department as may be selected by the Secretary of War. For the construction of Sea Coast batteries in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands \$260,000 is appropriated; \$400,000 is appropriated for the purchase, manufacture and test of Sea Coast cannon for coast defense for the insular possessions. Otherwise the bill remains the same as originally introduced.

In order to provide ammunition for a campaign to support the House conferees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in concurring in the Senate amendment, should that body eliminate the prohibition inserted by the House against the canteen in national soldiers' homes, a large amount of literature was ordered to be printed in the Congressional Record for June 19. First was a letter from Chaplain Henry S. Burroughs, of the home at Togus, Me., who wrote that the officers of the home at Togus, who had known conditions there before and after the canteen was established, believed the action of the House to be a mistake, and regretted it. There was general laughter at the expense of Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, when the letter was read, as he has been one of the chief advocates and promoters of anti-canteen legislation. He asked to be permitted to accompany it in the Record with some further facts regarding conditions at these homes, with the canteen and without—statistics by the Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie, president of the anti-saloon league. Mr. Sullivan said: "I want to insert the statement of Mr. Dinwiddie's side partner, the Rev. W. F. Crafts, before our committee (Appropriations) on the subject, which go to prove the truth of the old adage that 'figures will not lie, but liars will figure.'" These requests to print were granted, together with one by Mr. Bartholdt, who wanted to put in a statement on the subject. Mr. Tawney also had in-

serted a letter from an inmate of the home at Leavenworth, Kas., protesting against the abolition of the canteens. A letter has been received by the Committee on Appropriations from Major Harris, treasurer of the national soldiers' homes, saying that if the canteens are abolished the board will require \$50,000 with which to provide amusements for the old soldiers in the homes now secured by the profits on the sale of liquors in the canteens.

The House on June 19 passed S. 1649, which was passed by the Senate on Jan. 30. It provides: "That in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be credited."

The House, after some debate, passed, on June 20, S. 4109, "to increase the efficiency of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department," which provides: "That the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department shall hereafter be appointed by the President for the period of four years, unless sooner relieved, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and while holding that office he shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general." The bill as passed by the Senate early in the session made the officer in charge of the bureau a brigadier general. The House has altered it to provide that while so serving he shall have the rank, etc., of a brigadier general. The present law makes the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs a colonel while so serving, and Mr. Hull explained that with the growth in the importance of this bureau it was desired to give its chief rank and pay equal to that of the other bureau chiefs. "When we acquired these foreign possessions," Mr. Hull said, "they were by law put under the War Department. An accomplished officer of the Department, Capt. Clarence Edwards, was detailed in charge of the bureau. He has devoted his time to the work." Mr. Gaines, of West Virginia, added: "In my opinion, knowing him well, and knowing something of the service that he has rendered, no recognition could be too high for Col. Clarence Edwards." Mr. Crumpacker raised some objections to the bill on the general ground that service in these bureaus was civil rather than military, but did not press them. Mr. Hull incidentally paid a compliment to General Ainsworth, saying: "Let me suggest that the Chief of the Record and Pension Division originally had no military service to perform. He is a man who dealt entirely with clerical duties, and continued to do so until we changed the law and gave him the position practically of adjutant general. Yet that man has so simplified the business in his department of the War Department and has so commended himself to Congress by his efficiency and the large saving he has made that he has been three times promoted by Act of Congress, each time by an almost unanimous vote."

H.J. Res. 43, to furnish condemned cannon for a statue of Gen. Henry Leavenworth, at Leavenworth, Kas., was passed by the House on June 20.

The House on June 19 passed, with amendment, S. 3044, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, which was passed by the Senate on March 5 and published in our issue of March 10, page 780. The House struck out section 4 of the bill as passed by the Senate, section 4 having been enacted into law by a previous act. It gave authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend an officer of the R.C.S. upon reduced pay for two years. The House added an amendment providing that: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ two civilian instructors in the Revenue Cutter Service, one at a salary of \$2,000 per annum and one at a salary of \$1,800 per annum." This amendment was agreed to by the Senate, on June 20.

H.R. 19814, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue, at his discretion, obsolete ordnance and ordnance stores to state and territorial educational institutions and to state soldiers and sailors' orphans' homes, for the purpose of drill and instruction, was passed by the House on June 19. Also H.R. 19181, to grant a certain parcel of land, part of Fort Robinson Military Reservation, Neb., to the village of Crawford, Neb., for park purposes. Also S. 6243, authorizing the Philippine Government, with the approval of the President, to change the weight and fineness of the Philippine silver coins to meet changed conditions governing the relative prices of gold and silver. Also H.R. 16013, appropriating \$5,000 for a bronze medal, with suitable device, to be presented to officers and enlisted men and families of such as may be dead, who, having volunteered for the war with Spain, served beyond the term of their enlistment to help suppress the Philippine insurrection, and who subsequently received an honorable discharge from the Army, or who died prior to such discharge. Also H.J. Res. 31, amending the joint resolution of May 11, 1894, 28 Statutes at Large, page 583, by changing the name and title therein described from "Regular Army and Navy Union of the U.S." to "Army and Navy Union of the U.S. of America," and that the organization so last entitled shall have all the rights and privileges conferred by and described in said joint resolution of May 11, 1894.

The House took up on June 19 H.R. 17293, to authorize the leasing of the Batan Island Military Reservation for coal mining purposes. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, demanded a second on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and remarked that it "was knocked out under suspension rules a few days ago," and wanted to know "how it comes back here again." A motion to consider a second as ordered was lost by a vote of 51 to 51.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry reported to the House in regard to H.R. 19852, "making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday, with pay, for employees in navy yards and naval stations during the months of July, August and September of each year," that, after careful consideration, the Department estimates that it would cost the Government annually \$300,000 in case the bill in question should be enacted into law. This figure does not take into consideration the additional expense in cases of emergency, which would require the men to work on the proposed half holidays, for which time they would receive their regular pay and 50 per cent. additional. This, of course, would largely increase the amount named.

In reply to a request from the House Committee on Naval Affairs for a report on the bill, H.R. 17798, to reinstate John W. Gray in his class at the Naval Academy, Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry states that Gray was appointed in June, 1904, his resignation was accepted March 15, 1906. He had received 252 demerits, the limit for his class being 250, and would have been dismissed had he not been allowed to resign. A candidate was nominated for the vacancy created by his resignation, and if reinstated Gray should, therefore, be carried as an extra number.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendment H.R. 18920, to authorize the Wichita Mountain and Orient Railway Company to con-

struct through the Fort Sill Military Reservation. The Committee reported without amendment S. 6495, for the exchange of certain lands in the Fort Douglas reservation between Le Grand Young and the U.S. Government.

The House on June 20 passed the bill introduced by Representative Wilson, providing for making the payment of the President's traveling expenses a permanent charge upon the Treasury and appropriating \$25,000 on that account for the coming fiscal year.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6463, Mr. Burrows.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the Navy in the case of Frank Holway Atkinson, in consideration of his honorable service in the Navy during the Spanish war.

H.R. 20225, Mr. Maynard.—For the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine.

DISAGREEMENT ON NAVY BILL.

At present accounts the two houses of Congress are still divided on the Navy Appropriation bill. On Thursday the House, by a vote of 85 to 96, refused to agree to the conference report which had endeavored to reconcile all points of difference except upon these amendments made in the Senate:

Authorizing the Secretary to pay either mileage or necessary expenses.

Advancing one grade retired veterans of the Civil War in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Allowing the Secretary \$5,000 for legal advice.

Appropriating \$96,000 to maintain Port Royal naval station as a training station.

Appropriating \$65,000 for wireless stations on the Pacific coast.

Providing for a graving dock at Pensacola, to cost \$1,400,000.

Appropriating \$35,000 for re-claiming the "Reef," at Hawaii.

Giving the Commandant of the Marine Corps the rank of major general.

Requiring a report to Congress of the details of the 20,000-ton battleship before commencing work upon it.

This last amendment of the Senate was finally agreed to by a vote of 127 to 113 after a spirited debate, in which Mr. Hepburn said:

"I understand that in this bill there was complete authorization for the construction of this ship, that all details were provided for. This amendment simply provides that before a bid may be accepted a report shall be made to Congress. When that report shall have been made will not the Navy Department then have the power and the duty to comply at once with the statute and construct this vessel? What is the efficacy of this report to Congress? Why should we delay in this manner? It is simply advertising to the world what ought, perhaps, to be a secret carefully guarded by the Navy Department—that is all. It does not interfere with the construction of the vessel. It does not change the line of duty of the Secretary. What do these gentlemen want with this amendment?"

Mr. Dalzell—Delay.

Mr. Hepburn: "Is not their mission as peace advocates carrying them somewhat to extremes? Is not the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Burton) and his colleague from Missouri (Mr. Bartholdt) in this new gospel of peace a little off their base? Are they accomplishing anything by this particular form of legislation? It seems to me not. I am not here to criticize the purposes of these gentlemen. We all look forward to a period, perhaps not in our lifetime, when the theories they advocate may be made applicable in the affairs of nations. All the doctrines of the Church teach us to look forward to the era when men will love one another as they love themselves, when the brotherhood of mankind will really mean something more than mere declamation or rhetoric; but that time has not yet come. We find the same selfishness among nations as among individuals. We are far from the era that the Church promises us, that period when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, side by side, not one inside; we are all looking forward to that time; but will it not do for these gentlemen to wait until there is some evidence of its approach?

"My experience and my observation have taught me that that man is safest from assault who has the greatest muscular development and the greatest skill in its use. In all of the history of nations it is shown that that nation is least assailed that has the largest armies and the most skillfully constructed and controlled navy. It is the power to resist that secures men from the necessity of resistance. And I am like the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Keifer), who just now said that he desired to see at least one battleship added to our Navy every year, and that of the best possible type and construction." (Applause.)

The House further insisted upon its disagreement to the other Senate amendments and asked a second conference, with Messrs. Foss, Loudenslager and Meyer as conferees on the part of the House.

In conference committee the House had accepted most of the Senate amendments, the Senate receding from the following: Allowing the Secretary \$5,000 for legal advice; for the purchase of power plant at Olongapo, P.I.; providing quarters for "all" officers outside of Newport Navy hospital, instead of simply "officers"; appropriating \$50,000 for models of ships to be placed in State capitols; changing the law with reference to the nomination of midshipmen for the Naval Academy. The Navy bill as introduced in the House, appeared in our issue of May 5, 1906; the amendments adopted by the Senate were published June 9, page 1148.

Amendment No. 8, as finally agreed upon, reads as follows:

"That the provisions contained in Sec. 13, of an Act approved March 3, 1899, entitled, 'An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S.'," reading as follows: 'Provided, That such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances, but fifteen per cent. less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under Sec. 12 of this act,' be, and the same is hereby repealed. 'That all chaplains now in the Navy above the grade of lieutenant shall receive the pay and allowances of lieutenant commander in the Navy according to length of service under the provisions of law for that rank, and all chaplains now in the Navy in the grade of lieutenant shall receive their present sea pay when on shore duty: Provided, That naval chaplains hereafter appointed shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy until they shall have completed seven years of service, when they shall have the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant in the Navy; and lieutenants shall be promoted, whenever vacancies occur, to the grade of lieutenant commander, which shall consist of five num-

bers, and when so promoted shall receive the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant commander in the Navy: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to increase the number of chaplains as now authorized by law or to reduce the rank or pay of any now serving. And further provides that the civil engineers and professors of mathematics shall receive the same allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for naval constructors and the assistant civil engineers the same allowances as provided for assistant naval constructors.

"An amendment No. 61: Provides that the following clause, 'That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for armor for vessels herein authorized except upon contracts for such armor when awarded by the Secretary of the Navy, to the lowest possible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery,' shall not apply to or interfere with contracts for such armor already entered into, signed and executed by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Hull moved to recede and concur in Senate amendment six, relating to the retirement of naval officers who served in the Civil War, amended to read as follows:

"That any officer of the Navy not above the grade of captain who served with credit as an officer or an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the Official Register of the Navy, and who has heretofore been or may be retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement. Provided that this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade since the date of his retirement, or who has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special Act of Congress."

Amendment No. 7 is altered so as to apply the same provision to the Marine Corps.

FOR A NAVAL MILITIA.

The passing by the House on June 19 of the bill H.R. 10858 "to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the General Government," will be recognized by those familiar with the needs of our military services as one of the most commendable results of the present session of Congress. This measure, which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 13, 1906, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That of the organized militia as set forth in the act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes, approved January 21, 1903, such part of the same as each State may elect shall constitute a Naval Militia.

Sec. 2. That all sections of the said act which define the relations between the organized militia and the United States Government shall be applicable to the Naval Militia as part of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the duties therein named for the Secretary of War shall, so far as the Naval Militia is concerned, devolve upon the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, upon the request of the governor of any State or Territory, or of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, having an organized Naval Militia, to appoint an officer or officers to inspect, instruct, examine and train such Naval Militia at such times and places as may be appointed by any of said governors or Commissioners, and also for the purpose of formulating standard regulations for the organization, discipline, training, armament, and equipment of said Naval Militia, and for the professional examination of the officers, petty officers, and men composing the same, with a view to producing uniformity among the Naval Militia of the various States and assimilating them to the standard of the United States Navy.

Sec. 4. That the Naval Militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be governed by the same rules and articles as the Regular Navy.

Sec. 5. That such appropriations as may from time to time be made by the Congress for the benefit of the Naval Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be distributed between them according to equitable proportions to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy and applied to the uses and necessities of each organization: Provided, That no part of the money appropriated from time to time to carry out the provisions of the act approved January 21, 1903, shall be allotted to that part of the organized militia of any State that is now or may hereafter be designated as Naval Militia.

Sec. 6. That all laws and sections of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The intent of this bill is to do for the Navy what the Dick law is meant to do for the Army—namely, to create and maintain in reserve a large body of trained men as a source of supply for the regular Service on the approach of war. The need of such a body is greater, if anything, in the case of the Navy than in the Army, and it can be supplied only by the Federal Government. The various States nearly all provide liberally for their land militia in the way of equipment and armories, but no State has undertaken to provide a training ship and other accessories required for the proper training of its naval militia. The ship-training now provided for the naval militia of States maintaining such organizations is given on ships of the Navy set apart for that purpose. This is necessary not only for the reason that States are forbidden to maintain ships of war, but also because it is essential that naval training, being highly technical, shall be uniform and thorough to be effective. Consequently that part of it pertaining to ship routine must be conducted on naval vessels equipped with modern guns and other implements of war, and by Navy officers specially qualified for the work. The value of the Naval Militia was strikingly demonstrated in the Spanish War, for which some 4,000 officers and men were recruited for the Navy from the Naval Militia forces of the fifteen States then maintaining such organizations. These volunteers could not be taken into the Service as organizations but were received as individuals and kept together so far as possible, and they provided efficient officers and crews for the converted cruisers Dixie, Prairie, Yankee and Yosemite—only the officers of the higher grades for those vessels having been detailed from the Regular Navy. The Naval Militia also contributed many men to the auxiliary ships engaged in harbor defense, mine planting and signal service, and the partial training they had already received qualified them as an efficient second line of defense, leaving the fighting fleet free to conduct offensive operations.

Since the Spanish War there has been a steady growth of interest in the Naval Militia and the state organizations have grown both in number and membership. It was recognized long ago, however, that in order to realize the full possibilities of its usefulness it should be con-

verted into a National organization, with an individual status and supported by the Federal Government. That is the object of the bill which the House has adopted, and if that measure becomes a law, as we trust it speedily may, a few years will bring into being a large force of young men trained in seamanship, gunnery and ship routine, who will constitute a naval reserve of immeasurable value. To the Navy the existence of such a body would be of the utmost importance. Despite unremitting effort in recruiting, the enlisted force of the Navy is nearly 5,000 men short of its needs and authorized maximum, but with a great Naval Militia of 50,000 or 100,000 men to draw from the chances are that there would never be any shortage at all. The Naval Militia would serve as a training school and feeder to the Navy proper, capable, probably, of supplying all its needs in the matter of enlisted men of the desired quality. We believe, moreover, that the creation of a Naval Militia which shall be truly National in character, scope and purpose, will serve as an educational agency of the most wholesome sort in that it will awaken a broader popular interest in the great problems of National defense which events have thrust upon the American people. It seems morally certain that our next war, or at least the early stages of our next war, will be fought on the sea. In continental America from the Arctic Circle to Cape Horn there is nowhere the shadow of a menace to our peace or our interests, so that when war comes it will break first upon our naval defenses. There is a vague but profound realization of this probability in the rapid expansion of the National fleet, but it is necessary to our security that the people at large shall be brought to the same understanding, and consequently any and every means calculated to accomplish that purpose should be utilized to the fullest extent. It would be difficult to devise any method better calculated to accomplish that result than a Naval Militia in which patriotic young Americans may enroll and receive practical instruction in the duties of the naval service. Every member of such an organization would become a partisan and an advertiser for the Navy. He would explain and praise it to his parents and friends. He would feel that he was a part of and a partner in it and that it was an honor as well as a duty to serve it. The proposed organization would bring the people and the Navy closer together and the result would be a better mutual understanding of their common needs and interests.

The growth of the Naval Militia has been tardy and difficult. Nearly twenty years ago—in 1887—a bill was introduced in the Senate "to create a naval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine of the United States," but it was not enacted, possibly because of a feeling that it would be ridiculous to pass such a measure when there was no United States mercantile marine. The following year another bill was proposed "for the enrollment of naval militia and the organization of naval forces," but it also failed of passage. Meanwhile the Naval Militia movement continued in several states without Federal assistance and in 1891 Congress voted \$25,000 to be distributed among such organizations. In 1897 the appropriation was increased to \$50,000, the money being divided among fifteen states having Naval Militia organizations with a total strength of 3,703 officers and men. In twelve states the Naval Militia were drilled in 1897 on vessels loaned by the Navy and in the same year the Navy War College prepared a program of the probable field of operation for the Naval Militia in time of war, which included: (1) Manning a flotilla for defense of interior waters, (2) protection of harbors by mines and improvised batteries, (3) maintenance of signal stations and a system of scouting. Of the 856 volunteer officers who served in the Navy during the Spanish War a large majority were officers of the Naval Militia, and of this body the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long, said: "The zeal and attention to duty of these volunteer officers were of a high order."

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, served as an enlisted man in the Naval Militia in the Spanish War, and is deeply interested in its welfare. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he will make the allotments from the funds appropriated by Congress to the Naval Militia organizations of the several states. The bill passed by the House was prepared, with his approval, by the Navy General Board, and if it becomes a law the Naval Militia organizations will receive the same benefits as are given to the land militia by the Dick bill. Should the measure fail of enactment the Naval Militia will have no Federal status except that given by a clause in the Navy appropriation bill which grants \$60,000 to be divided pro rata among the States having Naval Militia organizations.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An apparatus recently constructed and tested by a Spanish engineer, Mr. Torres Quevedo, of Bilbao, is intended for automatically actuating the screw and rudder of a boat from the shore, for steering a balloon or airship from the land, and for a multitude of other purposes. The "Telekino"—as the device is called—comprises two parts: First, an ordinary wireless telegraph outfit, for transmitting Hertzian waves over long distances; and second, the apparatus actuated by the electric waves (the "Telekino" proper). In tests made at the wireless telegraph sending station of the Spanish Royal Marine Club at Bilbao, a boat corresponded to each spark given off from the land station.

The first period of the world-wide maneuvers in which the British navy has recently been engaged closed June 16 with but a single accident of serious character which, in view of the fact that some three hundred ships in all took part in the exercises, is a most excellent record. The one mishap noted was a collision between the battleships Ramillies and the Resolution in the English Channel, in which the first-named vessel suffered injuries that will compel her to dock for repairs. An amusing incident of the maneuvers was the "capture" of a Russian merchant ship by a British cruiser off the Irish coast. The crew of the Russian, seeing other British warships near by, concluded that actual war was in progress between Russia and Great Britain.

More than 1,000 officers and men of the Navy joined in a celebration on board the battleship Kearsarge at League Island Navy Yard on the evening of June 19 in honor of the forty-second anniversary of the victory of the old U.S.S. Kearsarge over the C.S.S. Alabama off Cherbourg, France. One feature of the celebration was a dinner tendered to Capt. Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., commanding the Kearsarge, by the ward room officers of the ship, which was attended by all the officers now on duty at the League Island yard. Later a throng of blue-jackets assembled on deck listened to a spirited description of the Kearsarge-Alabama fight by Chaplain David H. Tribou, U.S.N. At its conclusion the sailors gave

three cheers for the old Kearsarge, her commander and crew, and then cheered the new Kearsarge and its present commander.

The British armored cruiser Minotaur, of 14,000 tons, was launched from the dockyard at Devonport, England, on June 6. The vessel was christened by the Countess of Crewe, and is 490 feet long, 74 feet 6 inches beam, draws 26 feet of water and has 27,000 indicated horsepower, giving her an estimated speed of 23 knots. The armament of the new cruiser consists of four 9.2-inch guns, ten 7.5-inch guns, thirty guns of smaller caliber and five torpedo tubes. She has an armored belt four to six inches in thickness, will have a crew of 755 officers and men and can carry a thousand tons of coal.

In view of the demand that full details as to the design, armor, armament, etc., of the proposed 20,000 ton battleship shall be submitted to Congress at the next session—a demand which we regard as based on the dangerously mistaken policy of delay—it is interesting to note that the first definite statement of the characteristics of the British battleship Dreadnaught appears in The Naval Pocketbook for 1906, which has just been published by W. Thacker Co., London. According to this information, which does not pretend to be official, the details of the Dreadnaught are as follows: Length, 500 feet; beam, 82 feet; draught, 26 feet; displacement, 18,000 tons; estimated horse power, 23,000; speed, 27 knots. Engines, four sets of Parsons turbines by Vickers, Sons & Maxim (two low pressure and two high pressure, with astern turbines on each shaft and two cruising turbines). Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox. Pressure, 250 pounds. Coal capacity, 2500 tons. Armor, complete K belt from 7 feet below water, 12 inches amidships. Special underwater protection against torpedoes. No opening in water-tight bulkheads. Armament: Ten 12-inch guns B .45 caliber, probably in pairs in five hooded barbettes, one on forecastle, one abaft the funnels, one on either beam and one aft. Also a number—not stated—of 3.5-inch Q (18 pounders). Five torpedo tubes, submerged. Complement, 800.

The results of some experiments in wireless telegraphy carried out by order of the British naval authorities, are understood to have demonstrated the success of a new Admiralty system, which will prevent the interception of messages by an enemy.

If the Bureau of Navigation can procure the officers for doing so, several recruiting parties will be sent out shortly after July 1. Plans for the recruiting parties have been partially made, but there seems but little use in going far with any detailed scheme of operation until it becomes a little more certain that officers can be spared for special duty with the parties.

When the plans which are being perfected at the Navy Department for the new machinists' school at Norfolk have been completed a circular will be sent throughout the Navy, giving details of the new idea. It is believed there will be many applicants for instruction at the school.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has progressed favorably with the plans for a battleship of 20,000 tons as contemplated by the Naval Appropriation bill. It is not believed at the Navy Department that the provision in the bill that the plans be submitted to Congress before contracts are let will interfere materially, as it will be impossible to finish the plans before Dec. 1, which is only a few days before the next session. The danger lies in the possibility that Congress, after once having the plans in hand, will not reach a speedy decision in the matter.

The reorganization of the Atlantic Fleet is now occupying the attention of the Navy Department. It now seems absolutely certain that the first of next year will see the most powerful fleet in the Atlantic the United States has ever had. The plan now is to have sixteen battleships in the organization. It is said that the armored cruiser division, the West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Maryland, will replace the battleships Wisconsin and Ohio on the Asiatic Station, and these two vessels will be brought to the Atlantic to help make up a squadron of sixteen battleships which will form the nucleus of the fleet. The coast squadron has been given up entirely. The battleship Texas, flagship of the disbanded squadron, has already been placed in reserve and the three monitors will, after finishing their work during the summer cruise of the midshipmen, be sent to Annapolis and placed in reserve there.

The cruiser Marblehead has been ordered from Corinto, Nicaragua, whither she went a fortnight ago to watch the steamship Empire, carrying a filibustering expedition directed against Guatemala, back to Panama. The Empire incident is now regarded as closed, as that vessel fulfilled her mission successfully before the Marblehead arrived on the scene. The Empire returned to Corinto and the Marblehead found her there. The cruiser remained at Corinto for several days, but not so much on account of the presence of the Empire as the fact that Mr. Merry, the American Minister to Nicaragua and Salvador, wanted to get to his post from San Francisco as soon as possible. The plan under contemplation was to send the Marblehead north to pick up Mr. Merry. This, however, was not found necessary.

Capt. G. A. Bicknell, commanding officer of the battleship Texas, has been ordered to duty as commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard, vice Capt. Robert M. Berry, who will soon take command of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

The International Power Company has purchased the Herreshoff patents on torpedoboats. Charles F. Herreshoff, to whom those patents were granted, will take complete charge of the manufacture of torpedoboats for the company. Mr. Herreshoff has recently taken out patents for alcohol motors to be installed in torpedoboats. With these motors used instead of steam boilers, it is said, it will be possible to turn out torpedoboats of the same length and tonnage as the boats now in use, but of only one-half the present weight and draft.

Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., officer in charge of the lighthouse service in the fifth district, which includes the Potomac river within its limits, is now aboard the lighthouse tender Violet making a trip of inspection among the lighthouses and stations on the Carolina sounds.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, following the example of Miss Helen Gould, just before sailing for Europe three weeks ago, gave \$250,000 for the erection of a building for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The gift of Mr. Rockefeller will construct a building that will be nearly self-supporting, and in some respects better equipped than the well-known home of the branch near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, secured through the generosity of Miss Gould. The new building will be located near the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

The U.S. drydock Dewey, bound for the Philippine Islands, has been sighted in the Straits of Malacca. She reported all well, and was previously reported as passing

the entrance to Sebang Bay, at the extreme northern end of the Island of Sumatra, on June 12, about noon.

The correspondence between various people in Provincetown, including the organization of pastors and the selectmen of the town, and Rear Admiral Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the Navy Department has been seemingly closed by a letter from Secretary Bonaparte to Joshua T. Small, of Provincetown, who wrote to Washington about the matter. In this letter Mr. Bonaparte says that the Navy Department has no objection to Sunday baseball playing, over which the people of Provincetown have become divided. However, Mr. Bonaparte says, the State laws must be observed by the Navy and consequently there will be no ball playing on the Sabbath by men of the Navy. Mr. Bonaparte upholds Rear Admiral Evans throughout, and especially in his decision not to make Provincetown his headquarters this summer. In his letter the Secretary said: "The regulations for the government of the Navy require Sunday to be observed in an orderly manner, all labor being reduced to the requirements of necessary duty; they also provide for the encouragement of athletic sports and exercises among the enlisted men. Provided that good order is observed and no discomfort or inconvenience caused to citizens of the locality the Department would see no objection to ball games or other decorous athletic sports on Sunday afternoons, but a strict observance of the State law is in all cases required."

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has issued invitations for bids for the construction of a central power plant at the Charleston Navy Yard to cost \$90,000.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N., reports to the Navy Department, as the result of a partial survey, that in Almirante Bay, lying 140 miles west of the entrance of the proposed Panama Canal, commerce will find one of the finest sheets of water in Central America. The survey party lived in a houseboat and enjoyed the best of health.

The torpedoboats Porter and Nicholson of the Third Torpedoboot Flotilla, were ordered placed out of commission on June 21. Their places will be taken by the DeLong and the Wilkes. The Mayflower sailed from Washington on June 21 for Cape Cod Bay, where the vessel will hold its annual target practice.

USE OF OIL AT SEA.

The Hydrographic Office will publish for the information of the Navy the extracts from the reports made by the commanding officers of the various vessels composing the drydock Dewey towing expedition on the interesting question of the use of oil for reducing the sea during storms. As has been stated by Commander Hosley, commanding the expedition, in his reports which we have published from time to time, extensive tests with oil have been carried on by the vessels of the expedition since they left the Chesapeake Bay on their long trip to Manila. The commanding officer of the tug Potomac, in a report made to Commander Hosley on April 21 at Port Said, Egypt, says:

"Oil was used in the Atlantic with good effect. It was, however, discontinued on account of the fact that the oil came back on deck through the low scuppers and freezing ports and made footing on the deck difficult and dangerous. Upon one occasion, on Feb. 5, 1906, when lying in the trough of a moderate sea for four hours repairing the quadrant on the rudder post, oil was used from forward and aft with very marked effect. The decks remained dry under conditions, when without the use of oil, the gangways would have been constantly flooded."

The master of the collier Brutus in a report to Commander Hosley says:

"Referring to the use of oil for reducing the sea I have to report that our best results were obtained on April 8 and 9. On the 8th we used an oil bag on each side through the closets and found that the amount of water coming on board was much reduced. On the 9th after the tow line parted we were obliged to lie in the trough of the sea on account of the position of the hawser and the water was breaking over the starboard side very badly. One oil bag towed aft reduced the crest of the waves almost entirely."

The master of the drydock Dewey has this to say in a report to Commander Hosley:

"Oil was constantly used from both sides, forward, from bags and also from a hose run out over the bow. This reduced the amount of water coming aboard to about one-half the quantity, but otherwise, making no appreciable difference in the general comfort of the dock. The oil used by the towing steamers came down alternately, in streaks and solid sheets and was about as effective as that used from the dock, except when the dock sheered out of its wake. In obedience to your signal, oil was started April 6, and continued until the morning of April 10, when the weather had moderated. During the time the dock was adrift (about twenty-four hours), oil was used from windward side, with little or no benefit, as the seas continued to strike with unabated force and energy, hence, it does not appear, that the use of oil afforded any great relief to the dock from stress of wind and weather."

Lieutenant Commander Bennett, in command of the Glacier, makes the following report to Commander Holsey in regard to the use of oil:

"While fitting out at the Boston Navy Yard for this towing expedition a large quantity of oil was furnished this ship, 66 barrels if I remember correctly, which was later distributed to the dock and other vessels of the squadron. This oil was not invoiced and is not on charge. I do not know what kind it is, but believe it to be several kinds, mixed, my understanding at the time being that it was refuse oil, or oil that had been used, collected from the workshops at the navy yard. It came aboard in various kinds of barrels, some marked with a brand of oil: others were alcohol barrels, etc., so they gave no information as to the kind of oil they contained.

"The oil retained on board this vessel has been freely used, the weather thus far experienced affording ample opportunities. In towing at the head of the column against strong head winds and heavy seas, as we had to do in the mid-Atlantic, oil was very often used by us with the desire to prevent the seas from breaking over the colliders astern of us. Canvas bags stuffed with oakum, made especially for the purpose at the New York Navy Yard, were used, two usually on each side, forward of amidships but not on the bow. Large oily patches resulted, but the oil did not spread out quickly into the wide 'slick' that one expects to see after becoming familiar with the literature on the subject. I watched the vessel next astern—the Caesar—many times when she came within the oiled areas, but so far as I could see the oil made no difference. If seas were breaking regularly over

her bows before, they continued to do so without any noticeable change. Observations made on board the Caesar should be more valuable than any from this ship.

"When, as has frequently happened, we have been obliged to communicate by boat with another vessel and hoist the boat in a rough seaway, we have sometimes made use of oil. I have not observed that it calmed the sea at all, and do not believe that it did. No boat has been lost alongside yet, and some have been hoisted without oil in seas fully as heavy as any upon which oil was spread.

"In the heavy weather of April 7, 8 and 9, recently passed through, I noticed some beneficial results from the use of oil. The dock was adrift and all our ships separated in a very heavy sea, the wind blowing from fresh to strong gale force. This ship steaming dead slow before the storm was boarded repeatedly by seas over the stern until we began using oil forward. Oil patches appeared alongside and astern and no more water came over the stern, though I saw several huge seas rise many feet higher than the taffrail close aboard. In order to keep within signal distance of the drifting dock it was necessary to turn frequently and bow the sea for a time. These turns were marked by tremendous rolling, but little water came on board and I believe this was due to the liberal oiling we gave the ship. About to turn. In this gale the oil was distributed from the barrel, a barrel with a faucet being lashed in each water way on the well deck forward and the oil allowed to run in a small stream down scuppers over which the barrels were placed. When headed into the sea, and the oil of no use, the faucets could be closed to prevent waste, and opened again when preparing to turn and when running before the sea. This we found a much more certain and convenient method than that of using bags."

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas D. Parker. Arrived June 22 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Fourth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, New York.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. In the North river, New York city.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, New York.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed June 18 from Annapolis, Md., for Funchal, Azores.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Sailed June 18 from Annapolis, Md., for Funchal, Azores.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed June 18 from Annapolis, Md., for Funchal, Azores.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Sailed June 18 from Annapolis, Md., for Funchal, Azores.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At Samana, Santo Domingo.

DUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fecheler. Arrived June 17 at Macores, Santo Domingo.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Santo Domingo City. Will be placed out of commission at the navy yard, Boston.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived June 19 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived June 18 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. The Porter will be put out of commission at Norfolk and her place taken by the Wilkes. Address there.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Nicholson will be placed out of commission at Norfolk, Va., and her place taken by the DeLong.

RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton. master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley. master. Sailed June 16 from the navy yard, League Isl. and, for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain. master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirtcliff, master. Arrived June 16 at Lambert Point, Va.

UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed June 19 from Norfolk for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron, except Marblehead, is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Portland, Ore.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco. Arrived June 22 at Portland, Ore.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Sailed June 20 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived June 18 at Portland, Ore.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived June 18 at Portland, Ore.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Portland, Oregon.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Portland, Ore.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippines Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Nagasaki, Japan.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I. Ordered in reserve.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. Arrived June 19 at Shikwan, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Chefoo, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Barry, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson.

Arrived June 20 at Shanghai, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

Arrived June 20 at Shanghai, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Capt. Nathan Sargent. At Auckland, New Zealand.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, Jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.

VESSEL ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived June 18 at Solomons, Md. Send mail to Newport News, Va.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived June 21 at Singapore, Strait Settlements.

Is assisting in towing the floating drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived June 21 at Singapore, Strait Settlements. Is assisting in towing the floating drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Colon. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arr

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Arrived June 18 at Solomons, Md. Send mail to Newport News, Va.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NINA. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roseo C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived June 18 at Sandusky, Ohio. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Lieut. Roe W. Vincent. Sailed June 8 from Cavite for Singapore to assist floating drydock Dewey. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PERRY. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STRIGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired.

The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave United States June 16, 24 days at sea; arrive Havre, France, July 9, 10 days in port. Leave Havre July 19, 11 days at sea; arrive Gibraltar July 30, 8 days in port. Leave Gibraltar Aug. 7, 4 days at sea; arrive Algiers Aug. 11, 3 days in port. Leave Algiers Aug. 14, 9 days at sea; arrive Madeira Aug. 23, 8 days in port. Leave Madeira Sept. 1, 30 days at sea; arrive Provincetown Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Address from June 15 until Aug. 15, care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired.

The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Saratoga: Leaves Philadelphia, June 20; Leaves Southampton, England, August 8; leaves Cherbourg, France, August 23; leaves Funchal, Madeira, September 15; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., October 20. Address mail care Postmaster, New York.

T.MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, DeLong, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Blair, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien; destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulaki and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Gloucester City, N.J.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penncook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Seabago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Trafalgar, New York; Upadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahnetah, Norfolk, Va.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADMIRALS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subic Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Tempkin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Keystone State, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miamitomah, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Oriole, Baltimore, Md.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 15, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenant, J.G., from June 7, 1906, upon the completion of three years' service: Ernest J. King, William Norris, John P. Jackson, Arthur P. Fairfield, John H. Furse and Charles T. Hutchins, Jr.

The following named lieutenants, J.G., to be lieutenants in the Navy from June 7, 1906, to fill vacancies: Ernest J. King, William Norris, John P. Jackson, Arthur P. Fairfield, John H. Furse and Charles T. Hutchins, Jr. Midshipman Omenzo C. F. Dodge to be an ensign from Feb. 2, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate, June 18, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. William T. Burwell to be rear-admiral from the 6th of June, 1906, vice Rear-Admiral John J. Hunker, an additional number in grade.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 15, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam to be a captain from June 6, 1906.

Comdr. John B. Milton to be a captain from June 6, 1906.

Comdr. Aaron Ward, an additional number in grade, to be a captain from June 6, 1906.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 15.—Lieut. F. Martin detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Indiana.

Lieut. L. J. Connally detached Indiana; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. J. J. Hyland detached Indiana; to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign J. S. Abbott to Indiana.

Prof. Math. W. W. Hendrickson to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on June 21, 1906, in accordance with Section 1444 of the R.S., and continue present duties at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., until further orders.

Gun. G. F. Ballard resignation as a gunner in the United States Navy accepted to take effect July 1, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. B. W. Shumaker appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

JUNE 18.—Capt. C. G. Bowman detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to command Rhode Island.

Capt. P. Garst detached command Rhode Island; to home.

Capt. J. A. H. Nickels commissioned a captain in the Navy from June 28, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. M. M. Taylor to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 18, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 16, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. N. A. McCully detached Office of Naval Intelligence, Mills Building, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home.

Lieut. H. Ellis detached Nevada; to Arkansas.

Ensign W. D. Puleston detached Arkansas, and continue treatment naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. E. L. Woods detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Kearsarge.

Asst. Surg. J. E. Gill detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. G. W. Van Brunt appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JUNE 19.—Lieut. W. H. Reynolds to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., July 16, 1906.

Ensign J. H. Furse to Illinois, July 19, 1906.

Asst. Surg. R. A. Warner detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Louisiana.

Asst. Surgs. H. Butts, P. E. Garrison and T. W. Raison appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from June 1, 1906.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee to the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Act. Asst. Surgs. W. G. Steadman, Jr., and H. L. Dollard to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. R. Plummer reappointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy for three years from July 1, 1906.

Capt. H. G. Elkins discharged treatment Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; to home and wait orders.

Capt. B. D. Pender, retired, to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., June 29, 1906.

JUNE 20.—Lieut. W. S. Miller detached command Nicholson; to command De Long.

Lieut. W. McDowell detached command Porter; to command Wilkes.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 18, 1906.

Btsn. A. Seeckts detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Severn.

Capt. M. V. Nordlof detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., and report commandant of said yard for duty as inspector of coal at Lambert Point and Newport News, Va.

Paymr. Clk. T. G. Haunsche appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Wabash, navy yard, Boston.

JUNE 21.—Capt. R. M. Berry detached duty as commandant Naval Station, Pensacola; July 1, to duty as commandant navy yard and station, Norfolk, and commandant Fifth Naval District July 7.

Capt. G. A. Bicknell detached command of Texas; to duty as commandant Naval Station, Pensacola, and commandant Eighth Naval District July 1.

Capt. G. A. Merriam, J. B. Milton and A. Ward commissioned captains from July 6.

Comdr. R. F. Nicholson detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Decker detached Naval Academy at Annapolis; to Virginia as navigator.

Midshipman C. A. Harrington to the Dixie.

P.A. Surg. E. G. Parker detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, July 9; to Washington, July 16, for examination for promotion; then home and await orders.

War. Mach. O. J. McCorkle to navy yard, Puget Sound.

War. Mach. W. James detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to Nebraska.

Cable to Asiatic Fleet, Nagasaki, June 21.

Comdr. F. W. Coffin detached command Monadnock; to naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Edie detached Rainbow; to Wisconsin as navigator.

Lieut. G. W. Laws detached Wisconsin; to duty on staff Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Ohio.

Lieut. J. M. Reeves detached Ohio; to home.

Lieut. C. S. Kempf detached Ohio; to Raleigh.

Ensign E. C. Parker to duty on staff of the commander of Philippines Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, Rainbow.

Midshipmen A. S. Wadsworth, Jr., R. A. White and L. W. F. Carstein, and Boatman L. McNally detached Monadnock; to Rainbow.

Ensign R. R. Riggs detached Rainbow; to command Pampana.

Ensign J. W. Hayward detached Pampanga; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

Lieut. A. T. Graham, Midshipman J. H. Newton, Jr., Gun. R. M. O'Connor and War. Mach. F. F. Krainek detached Monadnock; to the Mohican.

Lieut. H. G. Sparrow detached Wisconsin; to the Helena.

Lieut. R. W. Vincent detached Monadnock; to the Helena.

Ensign E. O. Ritch detached Cincinnati; to the Helena.

Ensign M. Joyce detached Monadnock; to the Helena.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Wheeler detached Naval Station, Cavite; to Helena.

Asst. Paymr. E. D. Stanley detached Monadnock; to Portland, Me.

First Lieut. R. B. Creecy, U.S.M.C., detached Monadnock; to Helena.

P.A. Surg. E. G. Freeman special duty with the surgeon general, Raleigh.

Capt. J. J. Murphy detached Naval Station, Cavite; to Mohican.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 15.—Lient. Col. Charles A. Doyen upon reporting to Col. William P. Biddle detached from duty in command of 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Philippine Islands, and ordered to report in person to Brigadier General Commandant at headquarters.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The Senate on June 14 and the House on June 19 passed S. 1442, to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice. The bill now goes to the President for approval and signature. In the House in explaining the provisions of the bill Mr. Morrell said that the necessity for it was recognized not only by the Secretary of War, but by the Interstate National Guard Association, the needs of rifle practice being particularly pressing. The bill changes the annual appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The present annual appropriation made by the United States is \$1,000,000 as against \$4,500,000 which is contributed by the states themselves. In other words, it provides for the maintaining of 122,000 officers and men of the militia of the different states, \$5,500,000. Under the old proportion, the Government paid, as near as can be calculated, \$8 per year per man as against \$37 per year per man paid by the states themselves. The bill removes the restriction of the present law under which no part of the Federal allotment to a state can be used for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction and maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges. It broadens the scope of the present law and is the result of the combined experience and judgment of the military officers of the states and of the United States. The bill as passed by the House is as follows:

MILITIA BILL.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the acts of February 12, 1887, and June 6, 1900, is hereby amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That the sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia, such appropriation to remain available until expended."

Sec. 2. That section 2 of the act of February 12, 1887, is hereby amended and reenacted so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. That said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State respectively is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: Provided, however, that no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least 100 men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be carried back into the Treasury: Provided also, that the sums so apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be available for the purposes named in section 14 of the act of January 21, 1903, for the actual excess of expenses of travel in making the inspections therein provided for over the allowances made for same by law; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons; for forage for the same and for such other incidental expenses in connection with encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction provided for in sections 14 and 15 of the said act of January 21, 1903, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary."

Sec. 3. That section 3 of the act of February 12, 1887, is hereby amended and reenacted as follows:

"Sec. 3. That the purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance and quartermaster stores, and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be received for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the Governors of the States and Territories and by the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States."

Sec. 4. That section 4 of the act of February 12, 1887, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. That whenever any property furnished to any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, as hereinbefore provided, has been lost or destroyed, or has become unserviceable or unsuitable from use in service, or from some other cause, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the organized militia, to be appointed by the governor of the State or Territory, or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to whom the property has been issued, and his report shall be forwarded by said governor or commanding general direct to the Secretary of War, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record of survey that the property has been lost or destroyed through unavoidable causes, he is hereby authorized to relieve the State from further accountability therefor; if it shall appear that the loss or destruction of property was due to carelessness or neglect or that its loss could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the money value thereof shall be charged against the allotment to the States under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes as amended. If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the Secretary of War shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them, except unserviceable clothing, which shall be destroyed, and if sold the proceeds of such sale shall be carried into the Treasury of the United States."

CALIFORNIA THANKS THE SOLDIERS.

The following concurrent resolution, introduced by Senator Shortridge, was adopted by the Legislature of the State of California June 11, 1906:

Whereas, the people of San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Rosa and other cities, and, indeed, the whole State of California, owe much to the military forces of the United States and to the National Guard of California for their efficient services rendered since the disaster of April 18, 1906; and

Whereas, it is fit and proper that recognition should be given in the most public manner, and due acknowledgment made, to the officers and men of both Services, of the debt of gratitude owed them by the State; and

Whereas, commencing at an early hour on the morning of April 18 last and continuing down to this date, the troops of the Regular Army, under the command of Major Gen. A. W. Greely and Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, have been tireless in the work of preserving order, suppressing turbulence, administering relief to the sick and needy, and improving sanitary conditions; and

Whereas, the troops of the 2d Brigade of the National Guard of California, were also on duty from an early hour of the first day of the great disaster, and the other brigades, as soon as they could be transported to the points where they were most needed, under the command

of Adj't Gen. J. B. Lauck, were also on duty, and continued in the faithful performance of duty until such time as their presence was no longer needed. And while a great city was in flames and hundreds of thousands of people had suddenly been rendered homeless, the conduct of the officers and men of the National Guard was in the highest degree soldierly, efficient and creditable; be it

Resolved, that the people of the State of California through its representatives in Senate and Assembly assembled, hereby makes public recognition of its grateful appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and men of the Regular Army and the National Guard in one of the greatest calamities that ever convulsed a brave, a resolute and a resourceful people.

The message of Governor George C. Pardee to the extra session of the Legislature of California, June 2, 1906, contains the following tribute to the work of the Army and the National Guard in San Francisco:

"I desire, also, to call your attention to the intelligent and excellent service rendered by the National Guard, who, to the number of three thousand, were concentrated in and about San Francisco. Many of the State troops residing in San Francisco lost all they had in the world, and, their fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, children homeless and in danger of starvation, did their duty as loyal American citizens ever have or will. One body of the State troops was under arms and on the streets of San Francisco, aiding the civil authorities in preserving order and saving life and property, at eight o'clock on the morning of April 18. And by noon of that day they had organized wagon trains to take food supplies from threatened stores and warehouses, thus providing for the first relief that was given to the thousands of homeless people who were seeking safety in the public parks. And all through the days of conflagration and those of deep distress which followed, the members of California's National Guard, officers and men, rescued the living, ministered to the sick and injured, fed the hungry and, giving up their own blankets and overcoats to shivering women and children, patrolled their beats ignoring their own discomforts."

"Officers and men, the National Guard of California did their full duty during the time that they were in active service in San Francisco and vicinity, earning by their soldierly conduct the admiration and commendation of thinking civilians and trained officers of the Regular Army of the United States there also on duty.

"The thanks of the State are due to the banks which have thus advanced the pay of the officers and men of the State troops. And this willingness of the banks to advance this money is another proof, if any were needed, that the services of the National Guard are recognized by the people of this State as of great value to the body politic. I also desire to express my thanks for, and appreciation of the prompt and efficient service rendered our stricken cities and their people by Major General Greely, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Pacific; by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of San Francisco, and the officers and men under their commands. By permission of the President and the Secretary of War, the Federal troops were sent into the city and gave most valuable aid toward preserving order and taking care of the people who, driven from their homes by the fire, were forced to encamp in the public parks. Federal stores, tentage, rations, medical supplies, and field and post hospitals were quickly and in plentiful supply given to our people; and the trained services of the officers of the Army were freely given to help us in every possible way."

"Major General Greely being out of the State on April 18, the command of the Federal forces devolved upon Brigadier General Funston, who, waiving all questions as to the niceties of the law and the possibilities of a clash of national and state authorities, instantly put his forces in motion and gave the municipal and State authorities most valuable aid and assistance. Major General Greely, hearing of San Francisco's great disaster, instantly turned himself toward California, and upon arriving in San Francisco on April 22 took the command of the Federal troops and continued them in the good work already begun by them. Under his skilled direction order was brought out of chaos, the sanitation of the camps was taken care of, food supplies were given out with ever-increasing system, and the civil authorities were aided in every way."

"The sympathies and offers of any possible assistance were quickly sent by wire by the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. Had it not been for their prompt assistance our distress and destitution would have been much greater."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

On the subject of the French artillery and engineers, a writer in Broad Arrow says:

"The artillery in France is armed with a gun of which the trail, ending in a spade, fixed in the ground, absorbs the recoil. It is said to be the best weapon of its sort yet issued, and even the Germans do not claim for their new and similar gun of 77 millimeters caliber any advantage over it. The French gun limbers when in action are ranged in line and between the guns in battery. There is an arrangement of shields which gives considerable protection to the gunners. As a French writer has remarked, it is not enough to provide a new gun. The adoption of quick-firing guns for field purposes necessitates new tactical dispositions, and new methods of fire. To instruct the personnel there must be combined firing and maneuver teaching; not only mere firing at targets on the artillery ground. The French have the greatest confidence in their methods of fire, in the rafale for instance, and the complete knowledge of their gunners. This confidence is probably well placed, but only the supreme test of active service can decide if it be really so. The guns are distributed in batteries of four guns each."

"The French engineers are officered by students from the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris and have always shown great aptitude in service. The technical genius of the nation is reflected in this branch of the service. A visit to the camps of La Fère, or of Satory near Versailles, impresses the observer with the workmanlike qualities of both gunners and sappers. The French rise at an early hour and the guns are heard at work nearly every morning by 5 a.m. This entails an early start as anyone with experience of horses and guns can testify. Even during the winter months in barracks the hours for all arms are early. At 5 a.m. in the blackest of night the orderly trumpeter or bugler sounds the 'Diane,' and in a moment all is movement. The men rise, dress, open windows, and rush to water and give the horses a bite. At 6 a.m. sergeants and corporals begin a lecture, lasting three-quarters of an hour, to the men. The details of the instruction have been worked out by the captains and

given to the non-commissioned officers. Then a few minutes repose, during which a cup of coffee and a bit of bread may be swallowed. After this begins the more serious work of the day, the handling and use of sabre and pistol, rifle and bayonet, or gun drill. In the mounted corps the simple style of sword exercise prescribed by regulation is gone through. Dummies of straw, marked with black lines to show the vital parts, are used to teach the recruit how to thrust home. At 8 a.m., as soon as it is light, stables and indoor manège, or in the infantry rifle exercises. The gunners can never have too long a time with their guns. Now the men in the cavalry change into stable dress, the linen suits in which rough and gymnastic work is done. The soldier's ration is 300 grammes of meat and 750 grammes of bread (say one-half pound and one and a quarter pounds) per diem. To this ration is added 2 1-2d. worth of drippings, groceries and vegetables, which is stopped out of the total pay of 3d. a day allowed to the soldier, leaving him exactly 1-2d. a day. The moment to attack French troops is at about 11 a.m., when the déjeuner is being consumed and the gamelle is more in men's minds than the sword or rifle. Similarly, if one had to deal with German cavalry as a foe, it should be attacked at 12:30 p.m., as just after midday the Teuton is heavy and full of beer, if there is any. More important than these details is the spirit that animates the general staff and the corps of officers in the Republic. At the present moment differences of opinion on matters concerning the Church have an ill-effect on the army. But as a whole the general staff is permeated by the true spirit of the offense, and is not inclined to rely on the walls of earth and stone built by a previous generation to keep back the Prussians. Troops locked up in them will keep back neither Prussians nor any other foes. Of the regimental officers in France it may well be said that a more industrious and level-headed body of men does not exist in Europe. They cling to the idea of cohesion, in advance under fire, with a tenacity which we think the first rude shock of battle will dispel. They are otherwise in every way either prepared or preparing themselves with care for war."

NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE POWERS.

The usual return of the British Admiralty corrected to March 31, 1906, showing the fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States of America, and Japan, distinguishing: Battleships, built and building; cruisers, built and building; coast-defense vessels, built and building; torpedo vessels, torpedoboat destroyers, torpedoboats, and submarines, built and building; with date of launch, displacement, and armaments reduced to one common scale—has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. To it is prefixed the following comparative tabular statement:

	Gt. Britain	France	Russia	Germany	Italy	U.S.	Japan
Built—							
Battleships, first class	55	19	8	18	14	14	9
Battleships, second class	4	9	3	4	—	1	2
Battleships, third class	2	1	1	9	2	—	3
Coast defense vessels, armored	—	9	6	11	—	—	7
Cruisers, armored	28	19	3	6	7	9	5
Cruisers, protected:							
First class	21	7	6	—	—	3	2
Second class	46	14	*2	14	5	17	11
Third class	19	16	1	12	*13	2	7
Cruisers, unprotected	—	—	1	*3	*15	1	6
Scouts	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo vessels	21	15	7	1	11	2	3
Torpedoboat destroyers	143	31	68	43	13	20	29
Torpedoboats	87	255	172	84	128	32	79
Submarines	25	39	13	\$1	2	8	5
	459	435	293	218	195	123	166
Building—							
Battleships, first class	6	6	4	6	4	11	4
To be laid down 1906-7	—	6	—	2	2	—	2
Cruisers, armored	10	5	4	2	2	8	3
To be laid down 1906-7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Cruisers, protected:							
First class	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Second class	—	—	—	6	—	—	1
To be laid down 1906-7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Scouts	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Torpedoboat destroyers	18	23	29	6	4	—	25
To be laid down 1906-7	—	10	—	12	—	—	—
Torpedoboats	—	52	—	—	20	—	—
Submarines	15	30	15	\$1	4	4	2
To be laid down 1906-7	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
	49	152	53	38	34	28	39

*Including one partially protected. †Including two partially protected. §Including one torpedo depot ship. ¶Experimental. ||Including two and six used as training ships respectively.

Now that Marcaro Sakay and Francisco Carion, who styled themselves "President" and Vice President," respectively of the "Filipino Republic," have surrendered to the constabulary authorities of Manila, it is believed that there will be an immediate decrease of seditious agitation and organized larceny in the Island of Luzon. Sakay and Carion were at the head of the lawless organizations which have committed so many outrages in Luzon during the last eighteen months, and their influence has done much to spread discontent among the natives of that province. Their energies have been devoted partly to the acquisition of plunder, partly to the persecution of Filipinos known to be friendly toward the United States and partly to a secret movement to overthrow American authority and establish the "Filipino Republic." At last, however, Sakay has seen a great light and the fact has dawned upon him that he is playing an utterly hopeless game. "I surrendered," he is quoted as saying, "because fighting is an uphill game and the Filipinos will never succeed in gaining independence until they show themselves worthy of it. There is nothing to be gained by opposing the Americans." Many persons, including, probably, not a few Army officers who have seen service in the Philippines, will recognize Sakay's surrender as one of the most important that have been received since the close of the insurrection. He is an educated Filipino, and after giving the American authorities much trouble in and around Manila proclaimed himself supreme head of the republic, with headquarters in the Tagalog provinces, formed a large staff and issued commissions to generals and other officers. He went into the provinces several years ago and started a campaign of robbery and general depredation. A reward of \$1000 was offered for his capture. Sakay fought several battles with the constabulary and was twice erroneously reported killed, but always evaded arrest.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 18, 1906.

A staff ride, conducted by Major Boughton, head of the department of military art, and a section of the staff class, consisting of Captains Holbrook, King, Paine, Heintzelman; Lieutenants McCullough, Kuger, McCoy and Joyce, was made last week. The outposts were commanded by Captain Holbrook, Captain King, the art.; Lieutenant McCoy, the right support; Lieutenant Kriger, the center, and Lieutenant McCullough the left support; Captain Heintzelman acted as chief of staff; Captain Paine as engineer officer, and Lieutenant Joyce commanded the cavalry. The attack was made near Platte City, Mo., and extended along the eastern line banks of the Missouri river as far south as Kansas City. On the occasion of the battle described, the hardships of war and hunger were most delightfully overcome when the officers accidentally met a bevy of women who had with them dainties and delicacies of all descriptions. Mrs. Boughton, her niece, Miss Switzer, Mrs. Booth and Miss Drake, who is the guest of Mrs. Price, were the invaders on the students of the art of war.

Mrs. James Brewster and her daughter, Mrs. Mack, who left in the early autumn for the Philippines, have sailed from Manila and will return home, by way of the Suez Canal, making a trip around the world. Mrs. Eben Swift entertained the bridge tournament Monday morning. Miss Switzer, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. H. Boughton, has returned to her home in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. A. P. Watts gave a small card party Tuesday afternoon to a limited number of guests. Capt. H. O. Williams, instructor in the Staff College, expects to leave early in July for Battle Creek, Mich.

Lieutenants Coleman, Brandt and Gibbons won the sharp-shooting contest on Saturday. In the league ball game Monday between Co. I and Co. L, 18th Inf., Co. L won in a score of 14 to 12.

A demonstration of shooting by the searchlight was given by the Signal Corps, under command of Major Squier Sunday night. Twenty-five English saddles have been received at the Infantry and Cavalry School for the purpose of instruction in equitation. These saddles are perfectly flat, and when ridden properly give the rider the practice gained by riding bareback. Captain White is the instructor in this division at the school. The filter-beds of the sewerage purification plant are to be enlarged.

Mrs. Reynold Middalski left Wednesday to join Lieutenant Middalski in their new home at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. Peter Traub entertained with a dinner party Wednesday evening.

Miss Virginia Fair has returned to Fort Riley, Kas., after a visit with Major and Mrs. Eben Swift. Lieut. and Mrs. William Baker gave a very charming "bridge" party Wednesday night in compliment to Mrs. Newton, of Washington, D.C. Miss Ellen Murphy, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr Riggs, has returned to her home in Atchison.

First Lieutenant McNamara, 12th Inf., and seventeen guards of the same organization, arrived at the military prison Tuesday evening in charge of forty-one prisoners from Fort Jay, N.Y. Chaplain Axton gave a moving picture show in Pope Hall Saturday evening. He presented one film three thousand feet long.

Miss Mary Godfrey, of Fort Riley, returned to her home Tuesday, after having been the guest for several weeks of Capt. and Mrs. Walsh. Capt. W. B. Folwell gave a very delightful supper at Hurley's garden Thursday night. Miss Peyton, of Mississippi, arrived Friday to be the guest for some time of her brother, Lieut. E. G. Peyton.

Prisoners of the military prison working at the rock quarry Tuesday killed one of the largest snakes ever seen here. It was torn out of its hole by the explosion of dynamite, and was between five and six feet long and as large around as one's arm. It had eighteen rattles and one button.

Major James B. Erwin will return from San Francisco to attend the wedding of his daughter, Miss Ellen Erwin, and Lieutenant Rehkof, June 27. Mrs. Raymond left Saturday for San Francisco for a short visit, and will accompany Captain Raymond home. Lieutenant McCabe left Friday for Chicago. The post polo team will play in Kansas City on July 4. Captain Mitchell, Lieutenant Jeanette and Lieutenant Hughes, of the post, will be members of the signal class next year.

Mrs. J. L. Hartman assisted at a large reception given at Fort Gibbon. Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., will leave about July 1 for Washington, D.C. Miss Carolyne Jamison came Wednesday from Baltimore, Md., to visit her sister, Mrs. W. E. Gunster. Colonel da Penderneiras, military attaché of the Brazilian embassy, announces his intention of attending the maneuvers here and at Fort Riley this fall.

The straight tennis contest between the officers of the college and the officers of the garrison was concluded Saturday, with Captain Sheldon winner in the singles. The final in this contest was held Saturday. Lieutenant Foulois defeated Dillingham in the semi-finals, score 4-6-6 and 6-3. Captain Sheldon defeated Lieutenant Potts in the semi-finals, 6-2-6-0. In the final contests between Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Foulois the former defeated the latter by a score of 6-4-6-1, and 6-4. The winners in the open doubles are announced as follows: Lieutenant Beck and Dillingham defeated Captains Heintzelman and Barnard, 6-1-6-2; Lieutenant Potts and Captain Sheldon beat Lieutenant Foulois and Haskell, 7-5-6-1; Captain Bates and Lieutenant Fair beat Captain Butner and Lieutenant Knowles, 6-1-6-1; Captain Tebbetts and Lieutenant Fair beat Captain Butner and Lieutenant Brugere by default. In the semi-final round, Sheldon and Potts beat Dillingham and Beck, 7-5-7; Ely and Coburn beat Tebbetts and Fair, 6-3-6-4. In the final contest Sheldon and Potts beat Ely and Coburn, 6-4-6 and 6-4.

Dr. C. H. T. Lowndes, surg., U.S.N., who has been visiting the Hon. Lucian Baker, left Tuesday for the East. Mrs. Lowndes will remain some time as the guest of her father, Mr. Baker. Mrs. Augustus Warfield, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty, has returned to Chicago, where she will be joined by Lieutenant Warfield.

Miss Madge Hall, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. F. Davis, for several weeks, will leave this week for her home in Chicago, Ill. Lieut. C. B. Cruson, who was seriously wounded some weeks ago, and who is still confined to the hospital, celebrated his birthday on Friday with an informal reception; a large number of friends called to express their pleasure at his convalescence.

Lieut. H. H. Roberts and Lieut. F. B. Wiley and nine enlisted men will leave at once for Fort Rowell, Wyo., and then to the Fort Rowell target and maneuver reservation to make a map of the maneuver reservation in time for blue prints to be prepared for use during the proposed summer maneuvers.

Sgt. Frank A. Crawford, of the Hospital Corps, and Miss Emma Fisher, of Leavenworth, were married Saturday evening by Chaplain Axton at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisher, of 322 Seneca street.

Capt. and Mrs. Butts entertained the lieutenants and their wives of the 18th Infantry Friday evening with a five-hundred party. The prizes were won by Miss Nora Paulding, Miss Gertrude Paulding, Lieut. von dem Bussche and Lieutenant Gunster. The guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. von dem Bussche, Lieut. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Street, Misses Nora, Gertrude and Betty Paulding, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Peyton, of Mississippi; Lieutenant Potts, Peyton, Cummings, Watts, Cowan and Jordan. Mrs. Dillingham gave a very pleasant bridge party Friday afternoon to a number of friends.

Among those from the garrison who will be among the Army contingent who will travel abroad this summer are Lieut. and Mrs. von dem Bussche, who will leave in the latter

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part of July; Capt. and Mrs. Ely and Lieut. and Mrs. Youngberg, who will sail sometime in July.

Twenty children enjoyed Miss Hills's picnic for her kindergarten class. An ambulance conveyed the children to the "Home," where they enjoyed a ride through the woods. At three o'clock they attended the band concert, and at the close of the concert the children sang several of their kindergarten songs, much to the delight of the old soldiers.

FORT MADISON.

Fort Madison, Annapolis, June 19, 1906.

A squad of over forty members of the enlisted force of the U.S. Navy are now practising at the range opposite the Naval Academy in preparation for the matches at Creedmoor on July 25-31, and Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 27-Sept. 3, 4-6. They are under charge of Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.N., the team captain, who also coached the midshipmen team this season.

Of the twelve members of last season's team seven are here for practice under orders. Hospital Steward W. A. Sprout will probably be ordered to join the squad. Those here are: Colorado; Capt. M. Distrup, Chief Master-at-arms W. T. Warner, Alabama; Chief Q.M. W. F. Verleger, Yankton; Seaman J. Kettler, and Bugler A. H. Dahle, Illinois; Yeoman (first class) F. A. Culver, Indiana, and Seaman W. F. Cline, Missouri.

In addition to these riflemen, Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic Squadron, has secured the ordering to the Naval Academy of three men from twelve of the principal vessels of the squadron in order that they may compete for places on the team. The vessels from which the men are ordered are the Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Active practice has already begun on the Naval Academy range and will continue until July 2, when the squad, which will be much thinned out, will go to Creedmoor, L.I., the range of the National Guard of New York State, where it will practice until the New York State matches begin, July 25. Shortly after the conclusion of these matches the team will leave for Sea Girt and practice there until the matches begin.

Troop H, 13th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., has returned to Washington from Fort Madison, where it came for its annual target practice, under command of Lieut. Leonard L. Dietrich. The men, it is said, made a very creditable showing, scoring forty first-class marksmen, twenty marksmen, sixteen sharpshooters and one expert rifleman, the latter honor being won by Sergeant Mann. This is considered an excellent record, and one of which the company feels very proud. As a result of their showing the marksmen will receive an increase of \$1 a month on their pay, the sixteen sharpshooters will be advanced \$2 per month and the expert riflemen \$3 per month.

A detachment of sailors from the U.S.S. West Virginia is now at the fort using the rifle range. Extensive improvements are in progress at the fort, which, under Comdr. W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., is being prepared for a naval testing station. The Lighthouse Board uses a portion of the building and grounds for the storage of their apparatus.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 21, 1906.

The official date set for the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy is June 19. The mental examination began with English studies June 20, at 9 a.m. The subjects were: June 20, punctuation, grammar, geography, United States history and dictation; June 21, arithmetic, algebra; June 22, geometry.

On Thursday there was an exhibition of major and minor seamanship at 9:30, and Friday morning brief addresses were delivered to the midshipmen in the armory by Senator Charles Dick, Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., and Mr. Frank Sprague, a graduate of 1878, and now one of the most prominent electrical engineers in the country.

The work in the engineering department Wednesday afternoon covered a phase of the work which is of steadily increasing importance owing to the precedence of modern steam-driven craft. Entering the large and splendidly equipped new building, the board saw the middies engaged with wood work in the pattern department, with iron and brass castings, and bronzes and alloys in the foundry, with forging, welding, tempering, casehardening, bending and quenching tests of metals; in the blacksmith shop with riveting, soft and hard patching, testing and other experiments in the boiler room, and in the machine shop with bench work, machine tool work, pipe fitting, etc. The attention of the visitors was attracted to several miniature models of machinery made by the midshipmen during their work in this department in the last year.

Mrs. H. H. Clark, wife of Chaplain Clark, gave a beautifully appointed dinner Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Bartlett, wife of Captain Bartlett, of the Florida. The decorations were pink and the house was a bower of beauty in palms, cut flowers, in which la France roses and carnations predominated. The guests were: Mrs. Colvocoresses, Mrs. T. B. Howard, Mrs. Thomas Nelson, Mrs. T. P. Magruder, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. A. N. Brown and Miss Bonny Todd.

There was a smaller number of visitors this year for closing week than for many years past, as so many of the midshipmen of the two upper classes have been on the restricted list that there were fewer visiting parents and friends. The restrictions, however, were removed temporarily last Saturday, but it was then too late.

Professor des Garennes and Madame des Garennes left here Saturday morning for Baltimore to attend the wedding of their son, Mr. Henri des Garennes, to Miss Ida Loreta Redmond, of Baltimore. The ceremony took place in the Cathedral at 10 o'clock. According to a French custom the groom was accompanied to the sanctuary by his mother. Miss Redmond is a second cousin of John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party in the British Parliament.

The midshipmen's Glee Club of the Naval Academy gave a beautiful concert Thursday night in the new band stand. Midshipman Woodward was in good voice, and never sang in better form. All the other members of the club sang well and were greeted with prolonged applause.

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Howard, U.S.N., has returned from a delightful visit to West Point, where she was the guest of Mrs. Walter Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A., for two weeks. Miss Howard attended all the commencement exercises at West Point and was the guest of honor at several dinners, teas and receptions. Clarence King Bronson, of Bushnell, Ill., has been admitted as a midshipman.

Read Admiral Bradford's cruiser squadron, with upper class midshipmen aboard, sailed on Monday morning at daybreak for the annual summer cruise. The first stop will be at Newport News, and from there the ships will hug the coast up to Rockland and the Maine ports. Midshipmen aboard the ships were not out of sight of the Academy before members of the first class who have been held over for graduation in September were at work, and the nucleus of the next year's fourth class was being settled into its quarters. About fifty reported during the day. They will be sent on a short cruise in the Severn, under command of Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Scales, early next week. About 200 candidates for admission reported at the academic department Monday morning to be registered.

Following midshipmen are the winners of the Naval Academy athletics: Silver medals for events won in the Johns Hopkins-Navy field and track meet—100-yard dash, Midshipmen S. C. Carey and R. A. Burg, first and second place; high jump, P. G. Lauman, Navy, first; H. J. Abbott, Navy, second; mile run, J. W. Rankin, Navy, first; Mr. Griffith, Hopkins, second; pole vault, R. A. Burford, Navy, first; H. J. Abbott, Navy, second; 220-yard dash, L. C. Carey, Navy, first; J. T. Hunter, Hopkins, second; 120-yard hurdles, R. K. Turner, Navy, first; Joe Hill, Hopkins, second; Broad jump, Joe Hill, Hopkins, first; Mr. Perce, Hopkins, second. Half mile run, R. R. Emmett, Navy, first; C. F. Chambers, Navy, second. Shot put, R. F. McConnell, Navy, first; C. F. Chambers, Navy, second. 220-yard hurdles, Joe Hill, Hopkins, first; R. K. Turner, Navy, second. Hammer throw, C. W. Northcroft, Navy, first.

Navy, first; H. B. LeBourgeois, Navy, second. 440-yard dash, W. R. Purnell, Navy, first; Mr. Padgett, Hopkins, second.

Silver medals for events won in dual meet between Pennsylvania State College and Navy: 100-yard dash, L. C. Carey, Navy, first; R. A. Burg, Navy, second. High jump, P. G. Lauman, Navy, first; Mr. Brewster, Penn. State, second. 120-yard hurdles, R. K. Turner, Navy, first; Mr. Jink, Penn. State, second. 440-yard dash, W. R. Purnell, Navy, first; R. B. Arnold, Penn. State, second. Shot put, R. F. McConnell, Navy, first; C. F. Chambers, Navy, second. Pole vault, Mr. Strayer, Penn. State, first; H. J. Abbott, second. Mile run, J. W. Rankin, Navy, first; Mr. Smith, Penn. State, second. 220-yard hurdles, R. K. Turner, Navy, first; Mr. Childs, Penn. State, second. Hammer throw, Mr. Dunn, Penn. State, first; P. W. Northcroft, Navy, second. Broad jump, R. A. Burg, Navy, first; J. B. Hoyle, Penn. State, second. Half mile run, Mr. Kaiser, Penn. State, first; R. M. Emmett, Navy, second. Academy championship prizes: Fencing with foils, gold medal to Gratian C. Dichman; silver medal, Russell S. Crenshaw; bronze medal, Walter Smith. Silver medals, championship with sabers, John E. Iseman, champion; silver; H. H. Utley, silver; third, R. McC. Beaufield, bronze. Canes—Russell S. Crenshaw, champion; John E. Iseman, second, silver; Roy LeC. Stover, third, bronze. Duelling swords, silver championship, Dichman; Walter Smith, second, silver; John H. Everson, third, bronze. Heavy weight boxing, P. W. Northcroft; middle weight boxing, E. D. McCormick; light weight boxing, H. W. Stevenson. Heavy weight wrestling, J. F. Shafrroth; middle weight, W. A. Burford; light weight, S. F. Heim. Drop kick and punting, Homer H. Norton, quarterback of the football team; catching punts, Herbert L. Spencer, captain of next season's football team.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 20, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlain and Capt. Gordon Heiner went to Petersburg on Friday morning and remained as the guests of Mrs. David Dunlop until Monday. Lieut. William Platt, who takes the place of Lieut. Edward D. Powers, reported here on Thursday. Mrs. Platt will not come until after the warm weather. Captain Merrill, who is here on a board, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton. Lieut. Frank J. Miller has reported here for duty in the 35th Company, succeeding Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, recently promoted. Mrs. Stuart, wife of Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, returned Friday, after six months' visit to her home in Texas.

Major Millard F. Harmond, who is here on a board, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong. Mrs. Gordon Heiner spent Monday and Tuesday at the post, during which time Capt. and Mrs. Heiner were the guests of Major and Mrs. Strong.

Mrs. William Baileigh gave a tea on Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Freeman, who is staying at the Chamberlin. Lieuts. Harry W. Newton, Terrance, Murphy and Allan D. Raymond were here during last week taking examinations for promotion. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Julia Walker. Miss Catherine Cline, sister of Mrs. Dwyer, has gone for a two weeks' visit to relatives in Washington. Capt. Charles E. Marrow returned Friday after an absence of several weeks. The Bankers' Association met at the Chamberlin this week, and the final banquet was held on Saturday night in the large ball room. There were many distinguished men present.

The post team, the band and a great many people from the post went to Newport News on Friday, where a very interesting game was played; the score ended 16 to 6 in favor of Fort Monroe. A game is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, to be played on the parade grounds between the officers of the Navy and the officers of the post.

Miss Margaret Kimberley has returned from school in Staunton, Va., to spend the summer holidays with her parents at Old Point. Miss Margaret Walke returned Tuesday from a week's visit at Annapolis, Md., where she attended the June ball and other exercises. Miss Florence Booker returned Friday from Williamsburg, Va., where she attended the William and Mary finals. Mrs. Ward, wife of Capt. Philip R. Ward, leaves next week with her two children for her home in New York State, where she will remain until Captain Ward completes his course in the Artillery School and joins his company at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Col. Ramsay D. Potts left the post Tuesday night for a brief visit to Washington. Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong entertained at dinner last Friday night in honor of Col. and Mrs. Potts; the floral decorations were beautiful, and Mrs. Strong made a most gracious hostess. Miss Anna Booker entertained at a bridge luncheon on Friday. Among the post people present were: Mrs. Harry F. Barnes, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Mrs. Harrison Hall and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall.

LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., June 12, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at a card party complimentary to Miss Edith Setzer on the evening of June 5. Euchre was played at four tables on the front porch. Lieutenant Goodrich and Mrs. Corey made the highest scores.

A daughter was born to the wife of Q.M. Sergt. William A. Cross on Wednesday morning, June 6.

Mrs. J. M. Phalen entertained twelve ladies at luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Edith Setzer. The tables were arranged on the front piazza, which was beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns and cut flowers. An eight course luncheon was served, after which bridge was played. Miss Setzer making the highest score. Those present were: Mrs. Logan H. Roots, Mrs. Helen M. Norton, Mrs. Edward W. Gibb, Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, Mrs. G. Rainy Williams, Mrs. Sterling R. Cockrell, Mrs. William S. Mitchell, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, Mrs. Hildren Olin, Mrs. Robert L. Weeks and Miss Edith Setzer.

Lieut. George Goodrich entertained in honor of Miss Setzer with a Dutch supper, which was a very enjoyable affair, a number of young people from town being present. Among those who attended were: Col. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, Lieut. and Mrs. Hildren Olin, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Whalen, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Corey, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Weeks, Miss Setzer, Miss Dooley, Miss Butler, Miss Dickenson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Scott, Mr. Hotze and Mr. Andrus.

Miss Edith Setzer has returned to her home in El Paso, Okla., after most delightful visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks. The troops from the post took part in the parade of the Arkansas Travelers in Little Rock on Thursday of last week. Col. A. C. Sharpe acted as marshal.

With the prospective march of the companies from here to Fort Riley in the near future, the post is beginning to thin out. Mrs. Milo C. Corey has already left for Leavenworth, where she is to join her mother and they will spend the summer together at Helena, Mont.

Mrs. J. M. Phalen leaves June 24 for Chicago, where she will attend the wedding of Miss Irene Phalen, and from there will go to Fort Snelling, where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. F. W. Sibley, for the remainder of the summer.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 21, 1906.

There was a sad finale to the celebration in Boston Tuesday by the survivors of the memorable battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama 42 years ago. One of their number responded to "taps" at the close of the parade and in his hand was tightly clasped the American "Union Jack." He was Thomas H. Blake, a Maine man, a coxswain of Farragut's gig and participant in many battles. These old Vets had a banquet in Faneuil Hall and only twenty are left who served at that time. The Kearsarge Naval Veterans, of which they are a part, turned out in large numbers and were honored by the presence of the Governor and Mayor, and the ladies, who filled the balconies.

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., who was retired

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Tuesday, it is hoped may come to Boston ere long with Mrs. McCalla, who was a Sargent, sister of the late Lucius Manlius Sargent, who married ex-Ambassador Coolidge's daughter. She is widely known here and her friends will gladly welcome her.

On July 4 the statue of Gen. Charles Devens, of Civil War fame, will be unveiled in Worcester in front of the court house. It is in bronze, of equestrian design, the work of Daniel C. French, and cost \$30,000.

Another statue is to be dedicated in July, that of Fitz John Porter, a hero of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. It was presented to the town of Portsmouth, N.H., some time ago, and is the work of Kelly, the New York sculptor.

Miss Hazel Ellen McLane, who is to christen the U.S. battleship New Hampshire at Camden, New Jersey, June 30, is a patriotic young woman, daughter of Governor and Mrs. McLane, the latter the state regent of the N.H. Daughters of the American Revolution, and is one of the youngest members of that organization of 50,000 women.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, is to be the orator July 4 for the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati at Newport. He is at present in the West with his son, Lieut. Sherman Miles, U.S.A.

M. H. B.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Governor's Island, N.Y., June 20, 1906.

Gen. and Mrs. Wade entertained at dinner, on the 16th, Gen. and Mrs. Rodenbough, Col. and Mrs. Heistand, Col. and Mrs. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Allen and Major and Mrs. Richard, and on the 20th Col. and Mrs. Kerr, Colonel Pulman and Mrs. Taylor Evans, Major and Mrs. Weaver, Major and Mrs. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Cavanaugh. On the 13th Major and Mrs. Weaver gave a dinner in honor of Messrs. Dunn, on the eve of their departure for the U.S. Military Academy.

Among visitors during the week have been Mrs. G. R. Smith at Mrs. Richard's; Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills and Col. Robert K. Evans at Colonel Mills's; Miss Elsie Gordon and Mr. Gordon at Major and Mrs. Weaver's, and Mrs. William C. Gorgas and Mrs. Lister at Mrs. Greer's. Mrs. Adams has arrived from Quincy, Ill., to join her husband, Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf.

On Wednesday squad of Co. G, Capt. Frank D. Wickham, and Lieut. C. B. Hodges were photographed in various formations, including battle scenes, for reproduction in the form of an illustrated song.

On Friday the annual excursion of the children of the post Sunday school, under the care of the chaplain and teachers, took place. The point visited was the Zoological Gardens in the Bronx.

On Thursday morning a special courier arrived by the 7:15 boat with despatches from General Carter to General Grant. He left Chicago on Monday at 8 a.m., and made the entire distance in three days, over very heavy roads, at an average of eighteen miles an hour. His exhausted condition showed the intense strain under which he had been to accomplish thefeat. It was undertaken to demonstrate the usefulness of the automobile for long distance despatch bearing in time of war.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., June 20, 1906.

Capt. Godwin Ordway returned last Saturday, after two weeks' leave spent with Mrs. Ordway at Jamestown, R.I. Miss Ruth Anderson, youngest daughter of the district commander, Col. H. R. Anderson, who is a student at Notre Dame, Baltimore, is home for the summer. Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, wife of Lieutenant Lincoln, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Clark, of Delaware City, Del., has returned. Cadet John Holabird, of the Military Academy, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank the first of the week. Cadet Holabird is a brother of Mrs. Cruikshank. On June 12 Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank entertained Lieutenant and Mrs. Franklin R. Kenney at dinner. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kenney have gone on a five months' leave for the benefit of Lieutenant Kenney's health. They are the guests of relatives at Wadestown, W. Va. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kenney on Wednesday, the 13th, in honor of Lieutenant Kenney's twenty-eighth birthday. Mr. Anderson, of Trenton, N.J., son of Colonel Anderson, was the guest of his father on Monday last.

The annual week of encampment is being observed at this post by the following companies: 40th, 121st, 103d and the 39th from Fort McHenry.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel Brush, who have just returned from a two years' tour in the Philippines, are the guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr. Mrs. Deems is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. Brush. Colonel Brush is inspector general of the Department of Missouri.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 16, 1906.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, U.S.A., was registered at the Ondorf, in El Paso, this week, from Fort Clark, Texas. Lieutenant Chester H. Loop, 13th Inf., accompanied by his wife and little son, arrived at the post this week from Fort Bayard, N.M., here on detached service for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Harrison J. Price, wife of Captain Price, 2d Inf., who has been visiting her mother in El Paso, has gone to Cloudcroft, N.M., for the summer. Mrs. Frederick T. Koyle, Miss Edith and little Frederick left the post this week to join Dr. Koyle at Fort McDowell, Cal. The 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., under command of Col. Martin B. Hughes, stopped in El Paso a few hours on the 12th on their way from San Francisco to their station at San Antonio. They were among the first of the Regulars to be sent to San Francisco after the earthquake. The other officers with the troop were Capt. Elmer Lindsey, Pierce A. Murphy and Conrad S. Babcock, and Lieuts. Harry L. Hodges and McKinne.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., June 16, 1906.

Mrs. George L. Byram gave a tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Skiles, on June 9. Lieutenant and Mrs. B. A. Read entered at dinner on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Hunter. Their other guests were: Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, Miss Brooks, Miss Helen Hunter, Lieutenant Foley, Griffith, Koch, Carter and Wilson. A notice of the wedding of Lieutenant D. Griffith, Jr., 6th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Hunter appears under our Service Weddings in this issue.

The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Rodgers's on Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Loti. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Cole gave a supper on June 14,

their guests being Lieutenant and Mrs. B. A. Read, Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Miss Brooks, Miss Helen Hunter, Lieutenant W. V. Carter and Dr. Wing.

Miss Mary McCulloch, daughter of Major and Mrs. Champe C. McCulloch, arrived June 15. She has been at school in Waco, Texas.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., June 20, 1906.

The officers of the 12th Infantry are now comfortably settled in their quarters here, and the post presents a more animated appearance than it has since the popular 1st left for the Philippines. Major and Mrs. Frank B. Andrus and family are occupying the Castle, and their daughter, Dorothy, will doubtless be as great a favorite as her predecessor, Miss Bell, the daughter of Major and Mrs. Bell. Lieutenant Richmond Smith, adjutant, Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith, Lieutenant Andrew C. Wright and Mrs. Wright, Lieutenant W. F. Harrell and Mrs. Harrell are occupying houses in officers' row. Captains Harbeson and Childs, Lieutenant Diller, Hooper and Heidt, are keeping bachelor quarters. Captain Walker, who is spending a month at the Presidio, San Francisco, will arrive later.

Mr. Eugene Fales, who accompanied his father, Lieutenant H. M. Fales, to the Philippines has returned home, having had a most delightful trip. He will enter Rutgers College in the fall.

Mr. H. Marshall Fales, eldest son of Lieutenant and Mrs. Fales, is a member of the class of 1906 at Rutgers, and stood fifth in his class. He received high honors and was one of those who delivered an oration at commencement. He was also chosen by his classmates to present the class memorial on class day.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Turner left for Madison Barracks, last week, much to everyone's regret. Mrs. H. M. Fales entertained at cards in their honor, and Mrs. Plummer gave a supper party for them. Mrs. D. D. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell were guests at the beautiful dinner given by Mrs. Peter Porter, of Delaware Avenue, in honor of the engagement of her son, Peter Porter, Jr., to Miss Geneva Thompson.

M. B. S.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 19, 1906.

Capt. T. B. Dugan departed during the week for Baltimore, Md. Lieutenant William C. Graham arrived on June 18. Captain Joseph E. Cusack and Lieutenant Burroughs, Degen and Stott were visitors at the post from the rifle range Sunday.

A party of General Staff officers, composed of Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Hodgson, Q.M. Dept.; Major H. P. Birmingham, Med. Dept., stationed at Fort McPherson, and Captain Lytle Brown, C.E., at Fort Oglethorpe, for the purpose of locating and laying out the camp to be occupied by Regulars and militia during the coming encampment. The party, accompanied by Colonel Chase, 12th Cav., and Engr. E. E. Betts, of the Chattanooga Park Commission, have thoroughly examined the surrounding country and about decided to recommend the location of the camp near Lytle, at and encircling the old camp of the 7th Cavalry.

Little Dorothy Caldwell entertained a number of her young girl friends on Saturday, it being her tenth birthday. Mrs. Catherine Pierce, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Carrie Ord, of Washington, D.C., arrived Thursday to spend the summer with their sister, Mrs. J. Ryan, and family. Lieutenants Charles L. Scott and Ralph Talbot, Jr., 12th Cav., reported this morning. General William P. Duvall spent some days at the post this week.

BORN.

BATTLES.—At Norfolk, Va., June 17, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. D. R. Battles, U.S.N.

DUDLEY.—At Oakland, Cal., June 12, 1906, to the wife of Lieutenant C. D. Dudley, 14th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

WALTER.—At Fort Greble, R.I., June 17, 1906, to the wife of Post Q.M. Sgt. Rufus Walter, a daughter, Helen Doris.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—HEIN.—At Washington, D.C., June 19, 1906. Miss Celeste Hein, daughter of Lieutenant Col. O. L. Hein, U.S.A., to Lieutenant Lewis M. Adams, C.E., U.S.A.

CROSS—FARQUHAR.—At Detroit, Mich., June 7, 1906. Dorothea Farquhar, youngest daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant Col. Francis A. Farquhar, major, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to Lieutenant Frederick Cushing Cross, of Fitchburg, Mass.

FAIRFIELD—DUVAL.—At Annapolis, Md., June 14, 1906. Ensign Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N., and Miss Nancy Douglas Duval, sister of Capt. Douglas F. Duval, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

FRAZIER—MYNTER.—At Buffalo, N.Y., June 16, 1906. Lieutenant Laurence V. Frazier, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Emily Mynter.

GILL—HOLLIDAY.—At Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 1906. Miss Bertha Mabelle Holliday, sister of Lieutenant W. E. Holliday, 17th U.S. Inf., to Mr. Eugene L. Gill.

GRIFFITH—HUNTER.—At Fort Meade, South Dakota, June 16, 1906. Lieutenant Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., 6th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Hunter.

MAKEPEACE—SPERRY.—At Waterbury, Conn., June 19, 1906. Miss Ethel M. Sperry, niece of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., to Mr. Walter D. Makepeace, of New York city.

PRIOR—MACKAY.—At Washington, D.C., June 16, 1906. Surgeon James C. Prior, U.S.N., and Miss Georgia Leontine Mackay, daughter of Civil Engr. George Mackay, U.S.N.

TURGEON—FENIMORE.—At Diamond, Cal., June 5, 1906, by Rev. Franklin Rhoda, Mr. John Nelson Turgeon, late Lieutenant, P.S., U.S. Army, to Miss Emma Belle Fenimore.

VOSBURGH—WATTERMAN.—At Minneapolis, Minn., June 16, 1906. Miss Zilla Eden Watterman, sister of Mrs. O. D. Duncan, wife of Lieutenant Oscar D. Duncan, U.S.N., to Mr. J. Franklin Vosburgh, of Oshkosh, Wis.

DIED.

ARNEL.—At Trenton, N.J., June 13, 1906. Elizabeth W. Arnel, mother of Mrs. Stoughton, widow of Surg. James Stoughton, U.S.N.

DANBY.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 18, 1906. Mrs. Mary F. Danby, widow of Chief Engineer Robert Danby, U.S.N., who died in 1886.

KEYES.—At Farmington, Me., June 16, 1906. Captain Charles W. Keyes, U.S.A., retired.

MELLEN.—At Durham, N.H., Wednesday, June 20, 1906. Captain Henry B. Melien, U.S.A., retired.

SELDEN.—At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., June 12, 1906. Mrs. Miles Selden, mother of Mrs. Cone, wife of Lieutenant Hutchinson I. Cone, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The fame of the Old Guard of New York, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Albany Burgess Corps, and kindred organizations is well known in the Republic of France, and when the French Government learned that these bodies were uniting on a pleasure trip, and intended to enter France under arms, the government was almost in a frenzy of fear. It promptly gave orders that not one of the doughy warriors from America be allowed on French soil under arms, and that to avoid possible danger to the Republic, the visitors must be kept off at all hazards. Evidently the French Government has learned that all the Old Guardsmen, in addition to owning nickel plated muzzle loading rifle, have lately provided themselves with sabers. With these and the bear skin bushys, and the portly forms clad in glittering uniforms is it any wonder that the fair sex in Paris would all be captured by the visitors? This we believe is the real reason why the French Government is

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fearful of the visit. The trip has been planned for some time past, and will, it is understood, be made, but with a slight change in the itinerary. Representatives from the following military bodies have signified that their organization will make the trip to England and Belgium, even if France has to be left out: The Duke of Cornwall's Rifles and the Governor General's Foot Guards, of Ottawa, Canada; the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, of Montreal; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston; the Worcester Continentals, the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; the Governor's Foot Guards, of New Haven, and the Cleveland Grays, and the foot not least, the Old Guard of New York City.

A rifle match for teams of ten men each was shot in the 1st Regiment armory, Newark, N.J., June 9, between Co. I, 1st Regiment, Newark, Co. C, 4th Regiment, Jersey City, and Co. K, 2d Regiment, Plainfield. This match was to decide the armory championship of New Jersey. Co. C, 4th Regiment, claimed that in eight years they had never been beaten. After an interesting contest Co. I, 1st Regiment, of Newark, won by twelve points, scoring 881, against 869 by Co. C, 4th Regiment, and 842 points by Co. K, 2d Regiment. Pvt. P. J. O'Hare, Co. I, 1st Regiment, had high individual score of the match, making ninety-six out of a possible 100.

The Navy Department is having trouble to find the naval militiamen who served on the Yankee off Santiago, Cienfuegos and Casilda in the war with Spain. Congress has awarded medals to them, but as the crew of the Yankee is scattered it has been impossible to deliver the medals. Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has asked that the naval militiamen who served on the Yankee send their addresses to Washington with the date of their discharge.

Some twelve hundred boys, constituting the enrolled uniformed cadet organizations of Brooklyn, N.Y., were by the courtesy of Col. J. H. Foote, 14th N.Y., reviewed in the armory of that command on the night of June 14, in celebration of Flag Day. It was a very interesting event, and the review was taken by the Hon. Herman A. Metz, comptroller of New York, and there was presentation of national colors by Hon. Bird S. Coler, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, to the Provisional regiments of cadets. Lieutenant Col. William L. Garcia, of the 14th, was tendered the command of the division for review and parade assisted by officers of the 14th Regiment. Capt. W. Atwood French was commander-in-chief. His aides were: Capts. John A. Anderson, Long, Sickerson, Crossup, Wenke and Avery.

Charges have been preferred against Major William H. Romer, I.S.A.P. of the 8th N.Y., by Major Robert Edwards, of the same command. The latter was in command of a battalion going to Creedmoor recently, and alleges that Major Romer refused to obey his orders, and that he spoke in very disrespectful terms to him. It was also alleged that Major Romer defied all authority of Major Edwards to give any orders to him, and that when ordered in military arrest further defied Major Edwards, and did exactly as he pleased. The charges have been forwarded to General Roe, who has them under consideration. It is understood that Major Romer claims that he was present under orders from Colonel Jarvis, and was charged by the latter to perform certain specific duties, and that under these circumstances he was not under the orders of Major Edwards. The latter was senior officer present, and as such all officers present for duty were under his orders, of this there can be no question. It would have been wiser for Major Romer to have obeyed the orders of Major Edwards, and then, if he considered he had cause of complaint to have made it according to regulations. There are two factions of officers in the regiment, the largest one being opposed to the administration of Colonel Jarvis. To end the trouble some heroic measures it would seem will be necessary.

That part of G. O. No. 9, naming July 18 to 27 inclusive, and Aug. 13 to 22 inclusive is designated instead. This change is made to enable the Indian National Guard to participate in maneuvers with the troops of the Regular Army, stationed for the summer at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The Governor believes that association with these troops will result in material benefit to the Guard, and for this reason he especially desires that each organization will present its maximum strength.

Adjutant General Lanck, of California, left Sacramento June 16 for Los Angeles for the purpose of attending to matters in connection with the payment of the National Guard troops located in that city. Governor Pardee June 2 sent a message to the Legislature of the State, in extraordinary session, in which he refers in favorable terms to the operations of the State troops in San Francisco and other localities following the earthquake and fire. What he said is especially desired that each organization will present its maximum strength.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., is designated to perform a tour of field service at Van Cortlandt Park from June 30 to July 4, inclusive, for the purposes of the instruction of the personnel in the care, preservation and use of the 3-inch Field Artillery material recently received from the War Department.

STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

The State camp of New York, near Peekskill, was occupied during the week from June 9 to 16 by the 71st Regiment, Col. W. G. Bates, Troop D, of Syracuse, 64 officers and men, and Squadron C, 147 officers and men, under Major De Bevoise, out of a roll of 159. The 71st Regiment put in the most profitable week at camp in its history. The officers and men were eager to learn and attentive to their duties, and no time was wasted. This regiment, like other commands, was greatly helped in its duties by the inspecting officers, Colonels Chapin and Cleveland, and also Lieutenant Colonel Wingate, on the staff of General Roe, who were in perfect accord with the regimental officers, and contrary to old time methods, worked hand in hand with them.

The result was perfect harmony and the suggestions of the inspecting officers were carefully followed. Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th U.S. Inf., also proved his value in many

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ways as an instructor. He wasn't "all rank," as unfortunately some few officers have been in the past, but he got down to the most practical lines without any frills, and accomplished a world of good. Colonel Bates, as an object lesson to his officers, offered Captain Lyon the courtesy of drilling a battalion, and also a company of the 71st. So popular were the officers' schools in charge of Captain Lyon, that officers frequently voluntarily remained an hour overtime in a sort of quizzing class.

The discipline and health of the 71st was good, and its quartermaster's department was ably conducted. The rations were of the most satisfying character.

The paper work of the regiment was very poor in the beginning of the week. Morning reports were late and incorrect. Later the work improved.

Squadron C arrived at the camp 11:20 a.m., June 10, after a hard and hot ride from Brooklyn, the men showing splendid endurance, especially considering the fact that quite a number of new men were in the ranks. The men of the squadron were in much better condition on reaching camp than were their mounts, which was largely due, it is believed, to the fact that men were allowed to drink nothing en route but sterilized water, with which Surg. Charles A. Brown supplied them from a sterilizing plant carried in the ambulance.

The troopers at once settled down to business. They had the prescribed troop drills in the early morning and forenoon and wound up the day with a squadron drill in which Troop D, of Syracuse, also participated, after evening parade. At the early drill the troopers were dismounted. The movements executed were in close order. For the forenoon work, also in close order, they were mounted, as they were, of course, for the evening drill. The troopers were also given extended order drill on foot. General Roe and other officers highly commended the work of both Cavalry organizations, which was never excelled in camp.

On the march home Squadron C broke all records in reaching its home station. It left Peekskill at 4 A.M. June 16 in a driving rain, the roads were heavy, and the ride in a continuous downpour of rain tried the grit and staying powers of the Cavalrymen to the utmost, and it was fully demonstrated that neither quality was lacking. On some of the roads the mud was almost ankle deep and the troopers splashed along bespattered and soaked to the skin. Only one bad mishap occurred on the trip home. The commissary wagon, drawn by four mules, ran into a ditch at the foot of a steep hill near Tarrytown and was overturned, but neither the mules nor the driver was hurt. The ditch was filled with water and the troopers had to wade around in the bog for forty minutes before the wagon was righted and the break repaired. At Tarrytown the squadron rested for four hours. At Yonkers, where it was intended to camp for the night, the ground was found to be under water, and it was then decided to push on to the armory in Brooklyn, which was reached at 12:30 a.m., June 17, the men thoroughly used up.

1ST NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y.—COMMANDER FRANKLIN.

Members of the 1st Naval Battalion, N.Y., June 16 held some interesting boat races on the North river. Three divisions entered the race for twelve-oared cutters, the race being won by two lengths by the men of the 2d Division, in charge of Ensign Dekay. A steam launch race was won by the Mohawk over the Seneca, the launches being nearly evenly matched.

With a full equipment of men and provisions, the sailing cutters, with jib, foresail and mainsail set, went down the Hudson at half-past four o'clock on their way around Staten Island to Southwest Spit buoy, off Sandy Hook, and return to the naval militia ship Granite State, moored alongside East Twenty-fourth street dock. A launch with the judges on board followed the boats, which went out in a moderate northeast breeze and drizzling rain.

It was a hard race in rain and fog and against head winds, and tides. Two of the crews finished in nineteen hours nearly done out. After the race twenty-six men received stimulants and were tucked away in their berths on board the Granite State. With eight hours' sleep most of the men were about again as good as usual. The last boat to finish was out for nearly twenty-seven hours. The first boat reached home at exactly 11:30 a.m., with the 2d Division in at 11:37 a.m. The 1st Division arrived at 3:05 p.m., and the 3d at 7:10 p.m. The four crews to start were in charge of Ensign F. L. Kellogg of the 4th; Ensign E. C. Dekay of the 2d; Gun Captain Herkens of the 1st, and Ensign L. E. Raff of the 3d. The men who rowed in the winning boat were Walter C. Shaw, Alfred Elfeld, Jules Dieckx, Edward F. Moran, J. J. D. Devoe, Charles Selin, Lewis Meng, Walter Chapin, James Langford, Harvey Walters, Harvey Schneider and Harry New-

port. The course which was laid out for the four crews was called fifty miles, but by actual measurement it was a trifle over fifty-five. The fog that settled down on the lower bay at sundown Saturday, June 16, not lifting its shadow until sunrise June 17, together with the necessity of beating against head winds and tides on the few occasions when it was possible to rig a sail, made the total distance traveled a bit over sixty-five miles. The time made by the winning boat under the conditions met with was excellent and speaks highly for the excellent physical condition in which the men keep themselves.

IOWA.

The annual competition in rifle practice for the Iowa National Guard, for the year 1906, will be held on the military rifle range at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, from August 21 to 24 inclusive, with Col. W. H. Evans, general inspector of small arms practice, in command. The fourth annual meeting of the Iowa Rifle Association will be held in connection with the Guard competition.

Companies will be represented by teams of five men composed of the five best shots, to be selected regardless of rank or length of service.

At the close of the Regimental and Dows matches, Aug. 24,

the twenty contestants having made the highest aggregate scores in the four days' competition will be held over for further practice, from whom twelve will be selected as the State team with three alternates, who will represent the State in the National Competition, to be held at Sea Girt, New Jersey, beginning September 4, 1906. Col. W. H. Evans, general inspector of small arms practice, is detailed as team captain.

The State team will leave Des Moines direct for Sea Girt Aug. 29. The team will be paid for services rendered in competition and practice before leaving for Sea Girt, and will receive pay and allowance for twelve days in full for their services at the National competition.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. C. W.—Appointments as second lieutenants of the Philippine Scouts are made upon the recommendation of the commanding general of the Philippines Division from meritorious non-coms.

H. J. W. asks: Am I entitled to one of the latest issue of Spanish War medals, having served as a U.S. marine on the U.S.S. Yosemite in Cuba and Puerto Rico in 1898? Answer: No; your service was not on shore.

A SUBSCRIBER writes: John Smith enlisted June 30, 1903; his last clothing settlement was Dec. 31, 1905, per Cir. 41, 1904, and G.O. 105, W.D., 1905. Soldier will be discharged June 29, 1906, per expiration of enlistment. Is he entitled to additional credit from Jan. 1, 1906, to June 29, 1906, in respect to those orders? I contend that he was credited up to include June 29, 1906, upon his last settlement, Dec. 31, 1905. Answer: Settlement of Dec. 31, 1905, gave full credit to include June 29, 1906, and on discharge no further credit is due.

E. M. B. asks: I am a private (first class) of Hospital Corps, U.S.A., and enlisted Sept. 17, 1903. I have drawn the clothing allowance for that year and so on until now. Should I draw the issue of olive drab clothing before my time expires, Sept. 16, 1906? Would I be allowed a sum to cover the expense of these clothes, or will it come out of my old clothing allowance? I have been saving on my allowance and would like to know if by saving on clothing allowance I would gain anything. Answer: If you have not as yet drawn the new uniform, but do draw it before your term is out you will be credited \$25.39 in addition to your regular allowance, as provided on page 13, of G.O. 105, W.D., 1905.

J. P. G. asks: (1) If a mounted officer detailed on recruiting or other special duty away from troops is allowed to draw cash for forage and fuel; if so, how much per month? Answer: No. (2) Can a mounted officer, when on such special duty, not with troops, keep a mount at livery stable at the expense of the War Dept., or will the Department make any allowance for such an item? Answer: If on duty and he owns his mount he can draw forage for it and turn it over to liveryman in part payment. (3) How many cords of wood per month are allowed a lieutenant colonel and colonels? Answer: See Army Regulations, par. 1051. (4) What allowances besides service pay and mileage are allowed officers of above rank when on special duty, not with troops? Answer: Commutation of quarters if conditions of detail warrant it.

C. L. C. asks: I enlisted on Jan. 15, 1904, my last settlement for clothing took place on Dec. 31, 1905. Should I desire to purchase my discharge prior to June 30 next, would I be entitled to any allowance for the months served since last settlement? Answer: No, but if discharge is purchased after June 30, 1906, credit would be given to include date of discharge.

WEST POINT writes: I request a decision on the new clothing settlement, as it seems that opinions in regard to G.O. 71, W.D., differ. I re-enlisted March 29, 1904, and my clothing settlement in December, 1905, showed \$30 due soldier. I claim that my account on March 29, 1907, will appear as follows, providing I do not draw any clothing: Settlement Dec. 31, 1905, \$30. (This is settlement until March 29, 1906.) Allowance, per G.O. 71, April 10, 1906, \$9.83. This includes until June 30, 1906, allowance, per G.O. 81, April 25, 1906, \$16.12. (This is up to Dec. 31, 1906.) Allowance for January-March 29, 1907, \$7.99; total, \$63.94. My first sergeant claims as follows: December settlement shows due soldier, \$30 (up to March 29, 1906). Per G.O. 71, April 10, 1906, allowance, \$9.83 (up to Sept. 29, 1906). Per G.O. 81, April 25, 1906, allowance, \$16.12 (from September-March 29, 1907; total, \$55.95. Answer: You are right if you belong to class one or class two, and \$63.85 will be due you for clothing not drawn in kind on March 28, 1907, as you will be discharged March 28 (not March 29), 1907.

T. J. asks: Can a soldier discharged without honor be given a good character with service honest and faithful? If so, where is the authority? Answer: There is no authority for such action, neither is there any regulation preventing it. As a matter of fact it is sometimes done by a company commander, but as a matter of common sense never should be.

W. C. B. asks: What number am I on the roster of sergeant majors (J.G.), Artillery Corps? Answer: No. 12.

W. E. K. asks: From whence was the crescent, the insignia of the Subsistence Department, derived? Answer: The crescent always designated a commissary sergeant. In 1892, when it was decided to have an insignia for the staff department, the crescent was selected for Subsistence Department for this reason.

J. L. G. writes: I passed the examination for commissary sergeant, U.S.A., in January, 1905, and was notified that I was on the list of eligibles, very soon afterward. Will you let me know in the manner above stated where I stand on the list, and about when I will be likely to get my appointment? Also if there is any chance of there being an increase of the commissary sergeants in the near future. Answer: You are No. 18 on the list of eligibles, and should get your appointment in about one year from date. There will be no increase in the list of commissary sergeants.

E. M. K. asks: If a soldier re-enlisted in New York city and was discharged in Manila, P.I., continuous service at date of discharge (six years), received water transportation, is he not entitled to twenty per cent. on \$5 for the same, viz.: the distance from New York to Manila, P.I., is about 11,264 miles for a man who drew \$5 continuous service pay, he was entitled to \$1 per month, or same on every 600 miles traveled. Answer: No, the soldier is not entitled to the twenty per cent. under the above circumstances.

J. H. D.—Write to the Military Secretary, U.S.A., War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire, giving your reasons for wanting the same.

P. B. K. asks: (1) Is gunnery a science; if not, why? (2) What would be a good definition for gunnery? Answer: (1) It is a science. (2) Gunnery is the science and art of operating cannon, the practice of using artillery of any kind.

A. D.—See Army and Navy Journal of April 14 last, page 925, for full list of vacancies at Annapolis.

BROOKLINE.—Write to the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for a copy of the rules governing admission. A full list of vacancies appeared in our issue of April 14 last, page 925.

C. J. T. C.—The 21st Infantry sailed for the Philippines in February, 1905. No official announcement has yet been made as to the date the 26th Infantry will sail for Manila.

SUBSCRIBER.—Write to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for a copy of the pamphlet giving the rules governing the appointment of cadets to the Academy and the character of the examination.

INQUIRER.—It depends upon what your State Regulations say. In the Army it is not necessary for a corporal to qualify as gunner to attain his rank. G.O. 27, War Department, 1906, gave the qualification for gunner of Field Artillery in the Army. The Field Artillery Drill Regulations are out of print.

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MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 15, 1906.

Ensign Wallace Bertholf, of the Perry, gave a dinner aboard the destroyer on Friday evening, the affair being complimentary to his fiancée, Miss Mary Marriner, of San Francisco. Mrs. Jonathan Brooks chaperoned the party, and the guests included Miss Marriner, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Ruth Brooks, Ensign John E. Pond, of the Preble, Ensign Ernest E. Swanson and Asst. Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood.

Lieut. John H. White, U.S.M.C., and his bride, Miss Elizabeth Bergen, of San Francisco that was, returned from their wedding trip on June 7. They have taken a pleasant house at Vallejo. Midshipman and Mrs. Arthur G. Cafee have returned from their honeymoon and taken up their residence at the New Bernard. Mrs. Cafee is well known at Mare Island as Miss Mayotte Dickinson, whose father, Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, was attached to this station. There is a third newly wedded pair at the yard, Asst. Surgeon Schiller having recently brought his bride here.

Mrs. David Potter has returned to the yard after a delightful visit to her former home in New Jersey, where she went to assure her father of her safety after the San Francisco disaster. Rear Admiral McCalla, his sister, Miss Sarah McCalla, and his father-in-law, Gen. Horace B. Sergeant, all left on Monday last for the McCalla home in Santa Barbara, where Mrs. McCalla and Miss Lillie McCalla have been staying for a short time past. The Admiral will locate there after his retirement.

Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, of the receivingship Independence, was the host at a dinner given aboard that vessel recently. The guests were: Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. William Lewis, of Honolulu; Lieuts. Frederick N. Freeman, of the Perry; J. P. Morton and Edward H. Dunn; Paymr. David Potter, P.A. Paymr. Henry DeF. Mel, Asst. Paymr. James F. Kutz and Pay Clerk Poor. Mrs. H. A. Evans, who returned on Tuesday last from Napa county, where she had been spending a week or ten days, left yesterday for a few days' visit in San Francisco.

Miss Mattie Milton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Milton, is at present enjoying a delightful visit in Los Angeles, where she is being made the motif for many pleasant affairs.

Col. and Mrs. Patterson with their daughter have left for Georgia, where the former has been ordered for duty. They have recently been living at Fort Baker. Lieut. Edwin H. Long is under treatment at the General Hospital at the Presidio, where he is suffering from a slight attack of typhoid fever. Ensign Caspar Goodrich, who was at the yard for several days last week undergoing his examination for promotion to the rank of lieutenant, was the guest of Comdr. DeWitt Coffman aboard the Boston. Ensign W. W. Galbraith, of the transport Lawton, will come for examination for promotion June 22. Capt. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Cutts and their small son, who have been visiting Mrs. Cutts, sr., have moved into their own quarters at the barracks. Dr. Ryan Devereaux, U.S.A., is the guest of friends in San Francisco, where he was ordered in connection with the relief work.

Dr. Royal R. Richardson, of the Boston, was the host at an informal tea aboard the cruiser recently, at which the guests were the officers and ladies from the hospital at the yard, where Dr. Richardson was stationed before his present assignment.

Amid the tooting of the whistles from all the craft on the channel, prominent among these being the launches of the receivingship Independence, Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger left June 4 for San Francisco, en route for Manila. His assignment to duty on the Asiatic Station is particularly pleasing to Mrs. Kindelberger, as this will be her first visit to the Philippines, although she has traveled extensively in other quarters. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons and the Misses Susan, Pauline and Julie Persons arrived here from the Norfolk yard June 13. Dr. Persons is in charge of the naval hospital, relieving Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons, who with his family leaves for Philadelphia on Saturday.

Another detachment, and one that was totally unexpected, will take place June 27, when Paymr. Jonathan Brooks will be relieved from duty as assistant to the general storekeeper. The Brookses expected to remain here for some time, and only last week moved into more desirable quarters. Mrs. John F. Marshall and her sister, Miss Grandy, who have been staying in Vallejo for the past few weeks, left a day or two ago for Sausalito, where they will remain for a few days while the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, under command of Lieutenant Marshall, is at that place.

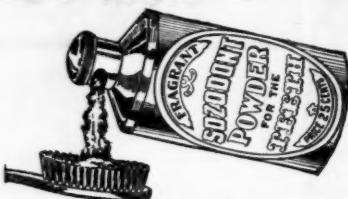
A brother of the late Comdr. John H. L. Holcombe, who died at the naval hospital here very suddenly June 1, arrived and charge of the remains which he had sent to Arlington for interment. Mrs. Holcombe, who was said to be prostrated by the news, did not come up from the southern part of the State, but communicated with the commandant of the yard, asking that the remains be buried at sea, stating that this had been the wish of the deceased. The Navy Department declined to allow this.

Rear Admiral and Miss Cornelia Kempf, who are at present the guests of friends at the Presidio, had been staying at the Buckingham in San Francisco for several months past and lost much of value in the fire which completely destroyed that building. Mrs. A. W. Greely has arrived in California to join her husband. They are at present making their home at the El Granada in Berkeley.

The men of the Perry gave a hop in Vallejo on the evening of June 8, which proved a very enjoyable affair. All the officers from the ships now at the yard and several of the ladies were present.

Vallejo Lodge No. 148, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, tendered a banquet to Comdr. George B. Ransom, chief of the steam engineering department at Mare Island, June 13, on the occasion of his

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tiation into the union, he being made at his own request a regular instead of an honorary member, as he is a practical boilermaker and engineer officer, having belonged to the old engineer corps of the Navy. Other naval guests present at Thursday evening's affair were Rear Admiral McCalla, who is an honorary member, and Naval Constructor Holden A. Evans, both of whom made addresses in which they dwelt on the efficiency of the yard mechanics. Comdr. and Mrs. Ransom expect to leave the yard June 18, going to Barberton, Ohio, where he has been ordered as an inspector of steel. He expressed his regret at leaving Mare Island, where he had passed two of the pleasantest years of his life.

R. S. Warrington, chief master at arms on the receiving ship Independence, had a narrow escape from death on Friday last when he fell off one of the Vallejo wharves and was nearly smothered in the soft mud. Captain Newell, of the Saturn, witnessed the accident and with the aid of a couple of men from the collier was enabled to get the unconscious man out just in time. He was brought to Mare Island at once, where he was resuscitated with some difficulty.

As a result of the vaudeville entertainment given in Vallejo, Cal., on May 26, by the crews of the U.S. cruiser Boston and the torpedo boat destroyers Perry and Paul Jones, \$109 was netted for the earthquake sufferers of Santa Rosa.

Read Admiral Goodrich has put at the disposal of the San Francisco Relief Committee \$400, subscribed by the officers and crew of the U.S. Rhode Island.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., June 13, 1906.

A most enjoyable novelty in the social line was the "sheet and pillow-case" party given at the hop room on June 6. The able hostesses, Mrs. Smalley and Mrs. Collins, assisted by Lieutenants Smalley, Collins and Pike, left nothing undone to perfect the arrangements, and as each "spook" arrived he was ushered into a very dimly lighted dancing room, where myriad other ghosts were gliding noiselessly round. The disguises were perfect and partners for the dances were chosen without a word, the grand march coming first, so there were many surprises in store for the guests when in the midst of the fifth dance assembly was sounded and the masks were hastily removed. Much merriment was caused by several officers having other officers for partners in the dance, and even some of the ladies had been fooled into dancing with lady friends. The weird scene was accentuated by many appropriate mottoes traced on sheets and hung on the walls. Punch was served in the dancing room and later in the dining room dainty ices were served at prettily decorated small tables.

The post has been unusually gay recently, occasioned by the several guests here. On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Pope gave a reception at their quarters to their guest, Miss Julia Pope, of Pulaski, Tenn. In the dining room Misses Ward and Abbott poured coffee. Mrs. Parkman entertained the card club Tuesday afternoon most pleasantly. Guests from Havre and the guests in the post swelled the number considerably. Bid euchre was played, Miss Ward winning the first prize and Mrs. Steer the guest prize. A delightful two course menu was served. On Thursday evening, June 7, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Collins celebrated their second wedding anniversary in a most charming manner. In the game of bridge during the evening Miss Pope captured the prize. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Foltz gave a beautiful euchre party. Indian heads were the score cards, and Mrs. Wallace won the first prize, a handsome Japanese centerpiece; Mrs. Parkman the lone hand prize, a hand-painted bell buckle, while Mrs. Merrill won the consolation, a beautifully enameled hat pin.

Capt. and Mrs. Steer had as dinner guests Saturday night Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Smalley, Lieutenants Smalley and Love. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Raymond gave a dinner to Miss Marie Stevens, of St. Paul, guest of Mrs. Hunt. Covers were laid for ten, the guests being, besides Miss Stevens, Miss Abbott, Miss Hunt, Captain Turner, Lieutenants Franklin, Jepson and Love. Mrs. F. K. Ward entertained at cards Saturday afternoon in honor of her daughters visiting her, Mrs. Hartman, of Fort Leavenworth, and Mrs. Bowden, of Everett, Wash. Salad and ices were served and Mrs. Charles McClure won the prize while the much admired and longed for booby, a turquoise necklace, went to Mrs. Boniface. Capt. and Mrs. Steer entertained Col. and Mrs. Ward and Capt. and Mrs. Stevens at dinner Sunday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill gave a very delightful dinner recently, their guests being Lieutenant McClure and his mother, Lieutenants Franklin and Jepson, Capt. and Mrs. S. L. Steer.

The biggest flood ever known in this vicinity occurred on June 9 and 10. Previous rains had swollen Beaver Dam creek to such an extent that the downpour on Thursday and Friday caused the dam in the rear of the post to give way, flooding the entire country below it. Ranches near had to be temporarily abandoned, the occupants taking refuge in the post. The Fort Assiniboine railway station was also flooded, the tracks being nine feet under water. The wires were down and communication with the nearby town of Havre was cut off for a time. Following this on Sunday there was a severe electrical storm, during which the band stable was struck by lightning, doing much damage to the building and killing instantly one horse. There were several men in the building and the fact of their escaping uninjured was remarkable; the most miraculous incident was that the man who was grooming the horse that was killed was himself only stunned. In addition to these disasters, the post was visited on June 12 by a most violent wind and hail storm. The wind destroyed a commissary storehouse and many other buildings were damaged; not one, however, escaped the hail and the flying missiles were quite as large as a baseball and capable of equal force. As the window panes on the south side of every building in the post were all shattered. By actual count between ten and seventy-five panes were broken in every south side quarter. The official estimate of damage to property during the past week, by flood, lightning, wind and ten thousand dollars.

L. Steer gave a "coffee klatch" to the young in the post on Monday afternoon. After a fan-tan, coffee, chocolate, sandwiches and those present were Misses Pope, Stevens, Mrs. Hartman and Bowden; Captain Smalley, Love, Franklin, Jepson the storm on Tuesday at the hour was postponed until evening, acted as hostess. Mrs. officers were invited. Wednesday night to the young officers were invited. Wednesday afternoon, who was then his trans-

port arrives on the 16th. Mrs. Boniface was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Morrow, and the honoree. Three handsome prizes were awarded to Mesdames Ross, Morrow and Collins. Mrs. Robert L. Collins entertained at tea Thursday at five o'clock. All of the ladies of the garrison were present and the affair was unusually pretty. In the library Misses Pope and Stevens poured tea in a very attractive nook. Mrs. Merrill had a very pleasant "sewing party" on Friday. After the regular Thursday evening hop Mrs. F. K. Ward invited everyone in the garrison to a delightful hop supper at her home, where a most enjoyable hour was spent.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 16, 1906.

Fort Sheridan had the high honor of entertaining the Maharajah and Maharajini of Baroda, India, on Wednesday, June 13. Their appearance in the post was quite a surprise. The Indian dignitaries were met at the depot by Col. S. R. Whitall, Capt. J. T. Moore, Capt. J. Robertson, Chaplain G. D. Rice and other officers, and escorted to the parade ground where the Infantry and Artillery troops were formed for review. Both the Maharajah and Maharajini uttered praiseworthy remarks of the soldiers. After the review the Indian king and queen were taken all over the reservation and were interested observers. Their visit in Fort Sheridan was an enjoyable one and they expressed much gratitude at the welcome reception and enthusiasm shown them by military authorities here.

One more entertainment will be given here for the troops at the general mess hall before their departure for Indianapolis. That will be on next Monday night, June 25. Chaplain G. D. Rice has charge of the entertainment. Chaplain Rice delivered a very entertaining sermon last Sunday at the post chapel. He admonished the soldiers to take particular care of the "key to health, success, happiness and immortality." He spoke from the twenty-second chapter of Isaiah.

Pvt. August Taverna, of the 21st Battery, inflicted a serious pistol wound upon himself one night last week and now lies at the hospital in a precarious condition. He admitted dreaming and said he thought he was being chased by an outlaw.

Col. S. R. Whitall, who has been in command of the post for the past two years, has been retired, and was relieved of his command June 16 by Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, of the 27th Infantry. Colonel Whitall did wonderful things at Fort Sheridan in the way of making improvements.

It is understood Major C. G. Treat has formulated a ten days' course of instruction to be given to the various National Guard organizations at Indianapolis. The course will probably be as follows: One day, collars and harness; two days, school of driver; two days, school of cannoneer, fuze setting, nomenclature, guns and carriages; two days, school of battery; two days, school of battalion, and one day, occupation of position. This program was outlined by Major Treat upon the request of Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Lakes.

The post baseball team has added two more scalps to its long string. Last Saturday they won from Summerville, a Chicago suburb team, by a score of 10 to 3. Williams did the pitching for the soldiers and no one could find a blemish on his work. On Sunday another Chicago club—the Morrison Plumbers—met defeat at the hands of the Uncle Sam's boys. Groves, who is said to be the real "true and tried" of the post nine, handled the marble and did it with perfection and skill. In this game the score was 13 to 5. There was only one occurrence to mar Sunday's game, and that was the accident which befell Catcher Eichenberry. He ran after a high foul and came with full force against a tight rope, throwing himself on his head and shoulders. He was unconscious for a few minutes, but when he recovered finished the game with his usual vim and enthusiasm.

Mrs. J. Hettlinger and little son, John, of Hutchinson, Kas., mother and brother of Mrs. Shaw, wife of Lieutenant Shaw, will spend the summer with Mrs. Shaw in the post. A number of delightful entertainments have been given in honor of Mrs. Hettlinger by the ladies of the post.

The following enthusiastic baseball fans were in attendance at Sunday's game: Lieut. Colonel Yeatman, Captains Robertson, McNabb, Smith, Berry; Lieutenants Comstock, Fries, Shaw; Veterinary Surgeon Griffith, Contract Surgeon Richardson and Captain Moore. Fully 1,000 people attended this game.

Nearly every organization in the post has a musical instrument with which to entertain its members. The 21st Battery recently purchased a fine piano, and the 14th Battery bought a costly phonograph. Officers assist the enlisted men liberally in getting these things. Every organization also has a library with the latest books.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., June 18, 1906.

By far the largest crowd of the season visited this post on Sunday afternoon. The grounds were thronged with sight-seers and the cars packed to suffocation.

Chaplain J. L. Hunter preached at the M.E. church on Wednesday to the delight of the entire congregation. He is preparing for an illustrated lecture on points in the Philippines and the Orient.

The officers' hop, given weekly in the gymnasium hall, took place on Wednesday evening and was enjoyed by the ladies and their friends in the garrison.

The official survey of the coast of the Isthmus of Panama is in charge of Lieut. Comdr. George Wood Logan, U.S.N., a Cincinnati boy. He has under him twenty-five skilled engineers on a separate barge. Commander Logan will return to Cincinnati on completion of his work, with Mrs. Logan, to arrange for the summer vacation of Commander Logan's father, the Hon. Thomas A. Logan, whose health is not so robust as he wishes.

The marriage of Lieut. Robert Dwight Goodwin and Miss Mary Eliza Tillson, daughter of Major Tillson, 4th Inf., was solemnized at the post chapel on Wednesday evening, June 20. Lieutenant Abel will command Co. K during the absence of Lieutenant Goodwin, which will consume one month's leave.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who is a native of Shelby county, Ky., received at Shelbyville, where thousands assembled to celebrate "Home-coming Week," a handsome Kentucky saddle horse. It was presented by Shelby T. Harbinson, of Lexington, Ky., and John Donovan, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Harbinson was a former schoolmate of General Bell and Donovan a close friend. The horse is called "The Scout," and is sixteen hands high and bay in color, with high pedigree. The gift is considered singularly appropriate. A fine horse from the land of horses given to a son of Kentucky, who is a member of the United States Army, is in all respects suitable as well as acceptable.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., June 20, 1906.

Col. Philip Reade came over from Madison Barracks in his motor launch on his first visit to the post and was the guest of Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges. The details of the participation of the 23d Infantry in the Old Home Week celebration were discussed. The full regiment will take part in the parade July 4, having the right of line. The 23d Infantry band will lead the parade and will give concerts during its stay. The battalion, under Major Truitt, is to take part in the celebration at Auburn.

A memorial tablet to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the post cemetery will be unveiled at the entrance to old Fort Ontario Monday, July 2, by Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The several companies at the post have been put through considerable practice marching in anticipation of the long march to the concentration camp at Mount Gretna, Pa. A

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long march was started to-day to Vermillion and return, a distance of thirty miles. Major Benham was in command.

The 23d will carry in the Old Home Week parade the historic battle flags of the regiment, those of the Civil War, the Indian campaign, and the Cuban and Philippine wars.

The bones of a human being were dug up by workmen a few days ago near the old gate at the entrance to the reservation and re-interred in the cemetery. When the post was under construction two years ago the finding of skeletons was almost a daily occurrence.

N. V. V. Franchot and Mrs. Franchot, of Albany, N.Y., were recent guests of Major and Mrs. H. H. Benham. Mr. Franchot is a brother of Mrs. Benham, and holds the position of State Superintendent of Public Works.

Miss Steelman, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Benham. Col. John T. Mott entertained in his palatial yacht, the Papoose, last Friday, in honor of Miss Steelman.

Captain Croxton and Lieutenant Lewis were among the guests at the Cardinals' dinner given at the Oswego County Club last Thursday evening. Captain Croxton contributed a splendid poem on Old Home Week to the intellectual portion of the program. Lieutenant Lewis distinguished himself in a moonlight tennis match. Captain Croxton is one of the prime movers in the organization of an automobile club in Oswego. He owns a splendid car.

Company I baseball team played the Oswego Empire League team the second game of the series last Friday and lost, 9 to 5. The officers and men were present in large numbers.

Rev. J. H. Sutherland, chaplain, 23d U.S. Inf., officiated at the services at Grace Presbyterian church Sunday, June 10. He gave interesting sermons both morning and evening. The Chaplain was the guest of Lieut. H. H. Hall while here.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 18, 1906.

On Wednesday afternoon last Mrs. George C. Barnhardt entertained with four tables of bridge and an afternoon tea. Those invited were: Mrs. and Miss Brander, Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. Clark, Miss Loughborough, Miss Hardie, Miss Thomas, Miss Dolan, Mrs. Gerichter, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Whitside, Mrs. McCloskey, Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Chittenden; Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Jackson from Burlington. Miss Brander won the prize, a white embroidered handbag.

Major Matthias Day entertained Col. and Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. Drake and Major and Mrs. Clark at dinner Friday. Miss Howell, from Plattsburg, visited in the post last week.

It has been decided that the troops are not to march the entire distance to Mt. Gretna. The batteries leave a day ahead, marching to Sidney, N.Y., and the Cavalry troops march to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., the rest of the distance being by rail.

Mr. Charles Hine, formerly an officer in the Infantry, now connected with the D. & H. R.R. and Lake Champlain Transportation Co., was the guest of Capt. M. M. McNamee last Monday. Dr. and Mrs. LeMay have been stopping with Major Gayle while quarters were being prepared, but they now occupy the set where Lieutenant Duncan lives. Lieutenant Duncan was temporarily detailed at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, being there on leave, and has now transferred with Lieut. Richard Thomas, 14th Cav., who has several friends here, and who is expected shortly. Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge are to leave us this summer for the Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and everyone is sorry to see them go.

An extra hop was allowed last week, as there were so many visitors in the post. Mrs. Holliday entertained afterwards with a supper. Several riding parties took place last week, the ladies most frequently noticed being Mrs. Barriger, Mrs. Pickel, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. Holliday and Miss Brander.

Capt. Kenzie W. Walker brought home a large four-pound pike amongst his trophies last Tuesday, it being the best catch yet amongst the fishermen.

Mrs. Brander, who is visiting her son, the Chaplain, is suffering from a bursted blood vessel which impairs the sight of one eye. Her daughter, Mrs. William Taliaferro, from Richmond, and her son, Mr. James Brander, from New York, arrived Sunday night to be with her. Capt. Chandler P. Robbins is in the post, having a ten days' leave from his temporary station at Madison Barracks.

Troop I, Captain McNamee commanding, made highest record in the 3d Squadron target practice, having three expert riflemen, twelve sharpshooters, two marksmen, twenty-three first class men, nine second class and nine third class. Troop collective fire sixty-one per cent.

Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, who was expected here, was too ill for duty and has gone abroad on sick leave.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., June 13, 1906.

The officers at the Bremerton Navy Yard gave a charming dance on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Burwell, daughter of Captain Burwell, U.S.N., whose engagement has just been announced. Those in this district who accepted and enjoyed the hospitality of the Navy officers were: Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Sealy, Lieut. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Roberts, and Lieutenants Abbott and Geere. Major Barney spent two days of last week in Seattle. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler celebrated their tin anniversary June 3 by giving an elegant dinner to the members of the Fort Flagler garrison.

Colonel Taylor was in Fort Ward during the week inspecting that post. He was accompanied by the quartermaster, Lieut. C. A. Clark.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Lull and Edward, jr., left for San Diego, Cal., on Wednesday. Mrs. Lull has been in wretched health for some time and it is hoped by her friends that a visit to her home will improve her condition. Capt. Harry Farrar has again returned to duty, after a most severe attack of grip which lasted six weeks. At present Captain Farrar is in command of Fort Flagler. Mrs. K. C. Masteller left on Wednesday for a visit to San Francisco. She will be greatly missed in this post.

SALAD

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 19, 1906.

By a typographical error in last week's letter the practice ride in the hall is called a practice march.

The record in pole vaulting, formerly held by Peck, was broken by Chandler, '07, height, 10 ft. 10 ins.; Watkins, '07, second. This has been incorrectly ascribed in letter to a member of the class of '08. The half-mile race was won by Smith, '08, as stated. The time, which was not given previously was 2:07. The members of the graduating furlough class are enjoying their summer leaves, extending, respectively, until Sept. 1 and Aug. 28.

Addresses of the graduating class of 1906.

Abraham, Clyde R., Uniontown, Pa.
Andrews, Frank M., Nashville, Tenn.
Ardent, Edward D., Virginia City, Nevada.
Bartholomew, George G., 237 West 52d street, N.Y. city.
Bradshaw, James S., 480 West 3d street, Superior, Wis.
Brett, Morgan L., 103 Arlington, street, Cleveland, O.
Burleson, Richard C., San Saba, San Saba Co., Texas.
Byrd, George R., 1321 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Campbell, Robert N., Johnson City, Tenn.
Chaffee, Adna R., Jr., Junction City, Kas.
Clagett, Henry B., 27 William street, N.Y. city.
Converse, George L., Jr., 94 Hoffman avenue, Columbus, O.
Cook, Fred A., Post Mills, Orange Co., Vt.
Daley, Edmund L., 111 Harrison street, Worcester, Mass.
Davenport, Calvert L., Augusta, Ga.
DeArmond, George W., Butler, Bates Co., Mo.
Dickman, Frederick T., 1814 Belmont Road, Washington, D.C.
Domineau, Walter E., McConnellsburg, O.
Downing, Frederick B., Sharps, Richmond Co., Va.
Elder, Max A., 55 Oneida street, Cohoes, N.Y.
Finch, Henry A., Huntsville, Tex.
Fox, Harry, West Point, Clay Co., Miss.
Gatewood, Charles B., Frostburg, Md.
Gillespie, Alexander G., Gaines, Genesee Co., Mich.
Green, Joseph A., Cherokee, Cherokee Co., Iowa.
Henderson, John C., Fort Totten, N.Y.
Herrick, Harold S., Norwich, Conn.
Horstall, Lloyd P., Prair du Chien, Wis.
Hoyle, Rene E. DeR., Fort Riley, Kas.
Humphreys, Frederic E., Am. Con. Gen., Dresden, Germany.
Huntley, Harold W., Oneida, Madison Co., N.Y.
Jacob, Richard H., Waukesha, Wis.
Johnson, William A., 1224 Lake avenue, Rochester, N.Y.
Jones, Ralph A., 9 Foote avenue, Jamestown, N.Y.
Kieffer, Pierre V., 1012 N. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
King, Joseph C., 417 W. 4th street, Muscatine, Iowa.
Lane, William E., Jr., Peekskill, N.Y.
Lewis, Charles A., Newburg, Warrick Co., Ind.
Longley, Howard K., Monticello, White Co., Ind.
Loving, James J., Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.
MacMillan, William T., 4228 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Madigan, Matt E., Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ky.
Mannester, Paul R., Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vt.
Matthews, Philip, Arverne Inn, Arverne, L.I., N.Y.
Maul, John C., 182 E. North street, Buffalo, N.Y.
McFarland, Earl, 1100 Harrison street, Topeka, Kas.
Mettert, Charles G., R.F.D. No. 7, Danville, Pa.
Minick, Arthur D., Wichita, Sedgewick Co., Kas.
Morrow, George M., Jr., Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Ala.
Olmsend, Dawson, Corry, Erie Co., Pa.
Paine, George H., 1202 Washburn street, Scranton, Pa.
Parker, Cordland, 568 Broad street, Newark, N.J.
Perry, Joseph H., Blackburn, Saline Co., Mo.
Pendleton, A. G., 4902 Lafayette ave., Newport News, Va.
Pennell, R. McT., R.F.D. No. 1, Belton, Anderson Co., S.C.
Pratt, John S., Bridgewater, Mass.
Quackenbush, John G., Yazoo City, Miss.
Riley, James W., Bamberg, Bamberg Co., S.C.
Robinson Donald A., Box 755, Seattle, Wash.
Rockwell, Charles K., Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ross, William W., Penn R.R. Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.
Schultz, Hugo D., Beatrice, Sage Co., Neb.
Schwabe, Harry A., 1204 Virginia street, Charlestown, W. Va.
Shaw, Martyn H., Ellsworth, Hancock Co., Me.
Smith, Edwin DeL., 109 Oakland avenue, Pontiac, Mich.
Sned, Byard, McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., Ill.
Springin, Horace F., 1330 21st street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Sturgill, Walter S., Sturgills, Ashe Co., N.C.
Thompson, Marcellus H., U.S. Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Torrey, Henry W., San Francisco, Cal.
Turner, George E., 4424 Maryland avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Wainwright, Jonathan M., 90 E. 21st street, Chicago, Ill.
Wasing, Roy F., 36th and Farnam streets, Omaha, Neb.
Westover, O., 201 Main st., Bay City (W.S.), Sta. A., Mich.
Whitwick, Edward W., Blairstown, Warren Co., N.J.
Wilhelm, Walter M., 426 Holgate avenue, Defiance, O.
Williford, Forrest E., Bayle City, Fayette Co., Ill.
Zimmerman, Harry D. R., Garden City, Finney Co., Kas.

Addresses of Furlough Class, 1906.

Atkinson, E. J., 1037 Walnut st., Canton, O.; Avery, Ray S., 352 Laurel st., Manchester, N.H.; Ayres, H. F., 256 Church st., New York; Bailey, A. H., 181 Green ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.; Baird, C. W., Punxsutawney, Pa.; Baker, L. D., 122 Cottage st., Bridgeport, Conn.; Barker, F. A., 944 Hasting st., Vancouver, B.C., Canada; Beavers, G. W., Jr., 50th st., 15th ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Bonestell, C. H., 19 Broad st., Plattsburgh, N.Y.; Bouton, A. E., Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N.Y.; Bowen, G. C., Columbia, S.C.; Brown, J. K., Inwood, Jackson, Minn.; Buckner, S. B., Jr., Mumfordville, Ky.; Burns, J. H., Pawling, N.Y.; Chaney, J. E., Chaney, Md.; Coiner, R. T., Nesika, Lewis Co., Wash.; Cotton, R. C., 1407 Vermont st., Quincy, Ill.; Coulter, H. G., 1257 24th st., Ogden, Utah; Crea, H. B., 528 West Decatur st., Decatur, Ill.; Culum, E. G., R.F.D. No. 4, Athens, Ohio; Cummins, R. E., Glendale, Mont.; Cunningham, J. H., Annsquah, Mass.; Curry, J. F., 203 Alexander ave., New York; Cutrer, E. V., Clarksdale, Miss.

Deans, A. B., Jr., 308 Park ave., Wilson, N.C.; Desobry, Elmer C., Plaquemine, La.; Dickinson, O. A., 9 Gen. Delivery, Springfield, Mass.; Dixon, B. A., Whitewater, Wis.; Donovan, R., Paducah, Ky.; Dougherty, R. A., 327 Pierre st., San Francisco, Cal.; Drennan, L. H., 5110 E. E ave., Chicago, Ill.; Dunn, W. E., 1403 Franklin st., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Edgerton, G. E., 910 Fremont st., Manhattan, Kas.; Ellis, O. O., Uvalde, Texas; Elting, S. O., 2 Bradley Pl., Burlington, Vt.; Erwin, W. W., Chapman, Kas.; Fitzmaurice, W. J., Buycrus, O.; Fletcher, R. H., Jr., 109 Hampton st., Crawford, N.J.

Garey, E. B., Denton, Md.; Garrison, W. H., Jr., 23 Caton ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Geiger, H., 447 Central ave., East Orange, N.J.; Glover, G. B., Jr., Haddonfield, N.J.; Goethals, G. R., Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Gordon, P., West Point, N.Y.; Gottschalk, T. G., 230 21st st., Milwaukee, Wis.; Grisell, E. L., Perryville, Jay Co., Ind.; Groninger, H. M., Port Royal, Pa.

Hall, C. L., Dodge st., Princeton, N.J.; Hall, H. W., 622 Adams ave., Huntsville, Ala.; Hanlon, A. J., Canaan, Conn.; Hartman, C. D., Brookhaven, Lincoln ave., Miss.; Hayes, E. S., 347 N. Main st., Waterbury, Conn.; Hazelhurst, L. W., Jr., 1073 Hicks ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Hester, J. H., Albany, Ga.; Hickam, H. M., Spencer, Ind.; Higley, H. D., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Hill, R. A., 727 Tenn. st., Lawrence, Kas.; Hobley, A. H., 62 S. 10th st., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Hughes, E. S., 120 Liberty st., Blue Earth, Minn.

Jackson, C. S., 1204 Juliana st., Parkersburg, W. Va.; Jacobs, W. C., care Hoffmeyer Academy, 59th st., Oakland, Cal.; James, A. L., Jr., care 1st Nat. Bank, Laurinburg, N.C.; Jarman, S., West Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La.; Johnson, T. J., 130 S. Elm st., Henderson, Ky.; Kennedy, J. T., Orangeburg, S.C.; Lonergan, T. C., 3553 Lindell ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Loustalet, A. L., Franklin st., St. Mary's Parish, La.; Lykes, G., Lykesland, S.C.; Lyon, J. W., 148 Bloomfield ave., Newark, N.J.

Marks, Y. M., 717 10th st., Boise, Idaho; Marshall, G., care Supt. L. & N. R.R., New Orleans, La.; Matile, G. A., 109 Hampton st., Cranford, N.J.; McIntosh, L. W., 25 Minott st., Gardner, Mass.; Meredith, O. R., O'Neill, Holt Co., Neb.; Miller, E. S., 112 Tulphooken st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Muhlenberg, H. C. K., 1138 S. 30th ave., Omaha, Neb.; Muncaster, J. H., 45 E. Battery, Charleston, S.C.; Newman, R. D., Bayside, L.I., N.Y.; Nulsen, C. K., cor. Main and Harvey sts., Greenville, Miss.; Oaks, C. C., Lisbon, Crafton Co., N.H.; O'Brien, R. E., Lawrenceburg Ind.; Osterhout, G. H., Jr., 250 Bradford st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Parrott, R. S., Oakwood, Dayton, Ohio; Pendleton, L. L., Lebanon, Tenn.; Peterson, V. L., Mansville, Ky.; Peyton, J. R., Winter Garden, Fla.; Putney, E. W., Milford, Conn.; Ricker, L. C., Cherryfield, Me.; Rodgers, R. G., 135 Remsen st., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Roher, G. N., 123 E. 2d st., Mishawaka, Ind.

Sage, W. H., Jr., Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Schultz, J. W. N., 2115 Chapline st., Wheeling, W. Va.; Shepard, C. A., "C.", Ashtabula Terrace, Duluth, Minn.; Shiverick, N. C., 3723 Jones st., Omaha, Neb.; Slaughter, H. H., Hickman's Mills, Jackson Co., Mo.; Smith, R. H., 303 West 2d st., Jamestown, N.Y.; Smith, T. J., Jr., Bowling Green, Ky.; Sneed, A. L., Fayetteville, Ark.; Spencer, T. K., Chelsea, Mass.; Stockton, E. A., Jr., 619 Oriental ave., Atlanta City, N.J.; Sturdevant, C. L., Neillsville, Wis.; Summer, E. V., 307 So. Front st., Harrisburg, Pa.; Sward, F. J. L., Axtell, Neb.; Terry, T. A., Abbeville, Ala.

Watson, E. M., Martinsville, Va.; Weaver, W. R., Governors Island, N.Y.; Weeks, H. J., Guthrie Center, Iowa; Whitley, F. L., 2620 Rutger st., St. Louis, Mo.; Wilbourn, A. E., Lexington, Va.; Williams, J. C., Jacksonville, Ala.; Williams, S. M., 1323 Pendleton st., Greenville, S.C.; Woodbury, E. N., Middlesboro, Ky.

Candidates to be admitted June 15, 1906.

Aleshire, Joseph Page
Applegate, Joseph Ralston
Barber, Yates Middleton
Bardin, Karl Richardson
Barr, Robert William
Barton, William M.
Beard, Louie Arnold
Beller, John Erle
Birely, Everett Manning
Booker, John Henry, Jr.
Booton, John Griffith
Bowen, William Charles, Jr.
Bridges, Thomas Sheldon
Brown, Carey Herbert
Brown, Carl Richard Winsor
Brown, William B.
Burr, Edgar Willis
Byars, David O.
Byrne, Eugene Alexis
Carberry, Joseph Eugene
Carrithers, Fred Barnes
Chamberlin, Harry Dwight
Chapman, Charles Albert
Chase, George W.
Christian, Thomas J. J.
Clark, George Everett
Clark, John Herbert
Crocroft, Reginald Bifield
Coleman, James Bruce
Connolly, Donald Hilary
Curtis, LeGrand Beaumont
Davies, Jasper Alexander
Dawley, Ernest Joseph
Devore, Chauncey Copp
Drake, Frank
Drollinger, Lloyd
Dunlop, Robert Horace
Dunn, Beverly Charles
Dunn, Charles Isaac
Dunn, Walter Kilshaw
Ehols, Percy Lafayette
Edelman, Samuel
Edwards, Allen Richland
Exum, Martin Van Buren, Jr.
Fitzpatrick, Felix Trueheart
Fosnes, Walter Edwin
Fowler, Raymond Foster
Frank, Walter Hale
Funkhouser, John Roscoe
Gardner, Daniel Maughan, Jr.
Garlington, Creswell
Geoghan, Edward Lawrence
Gray, Elmendorf Beach
Griswold, Oscar Wolverton
Hackett, Oswald Gardner
Hardy, Edwin Noel
Harmon, Kenneth Bailey
Haverkamp, Charles M.
Hines, Charles
Hobbs, Harvey Morrison
Holmer, Frederick Arthur

Camp J. M. Schofield was established, as announced, on Wednesday morning, June 12, at 10:30 a.m. The summer hops and concerts will occur during the continuance of the encampment as follows: On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, hops in Cullum Hall at 8 p.m. Open air concerts on Tuesday and Saturday evenings in camp; Thursday evenings in front of Superintendent's quarters, at the same hour.

The candidates who were authorized to report at West Point on June 15, did so on that date. On Friday afternoon they were sworn in as cadets, the ceremony having been held on the grass plain immediately before dress parade on that day.

The morning exercises will be held at the cadet chapel on Sunday during the absence of the furlough class, beginning Sunday, June 17. The chaplain will enjoy a vacation during July and August, during which time Chaplain Brown will perform the duties of chaplain at the camp.

Lieut. and Mrs. Simonds have moved into the quarters vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, who left last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Baer have taken Lieutenant Lahm's quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Palmer also bidden good-bye to their friends during the past week. Captain Hammond's new station, to which he will go after a leave, will be Madison Barracks; Captain Palmer will be stationed in the Philippines.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The dock now building in Germany for the accommodation of the German navy and mercantile marine at Tsing-tau, China, has a bearing capacity of 16,000 tons, is 410 feet in length and 114.8 feet in breadth externally, the inner room intended for receiving the ships being 98.4 feet in breadth at the bottom and 108.24 feet on the top. The height from the bottom to the upper lateral decks is about 62.32 feet. Each of these individual pontoons contains two gigantic pumping plants, the whole being able to raise the dock when loaded with a ship, from the lowermost position, in about two hours. Electrical current supplied from the shore is used to open the pumps.

Three of the four Russian ships returned from the Far East—the Gromboi, Russia, Oleg—the Bogatyr, being the fourth, will be completely repaired and refitted and ready in the spring of 1907 in the Black Sea. It has been necessary to undertake considerable work upon the cruiser Ouchakoff, which was greatly damaged by fire during the mutiny at Sebastopol, and she will not be out of hand until the summer of next year. It is expected that the battleships Ioann Slatoust and Evstafi will be completed in the summer of 1907, and the Imperator Pavel I. and Andrei Pervozvannyi a year later. The armored cruisers Rurik and Admiral Makaroff, both recently launched, are expected to be completed respectively in the spring and autumn of next year, and the Bayan in the summer of 1908. Of the smaller vessels, the Kagul, building at the Baltic yard, is expected this summer, and before next spring the gunboats Bobr, Sivouch, Korietz, and the mining vessels Yenessei and Amour. The gunboat Gilyak will be completed in the summer of 1908. Of the torpedo destroyers in hand, eleven are to be ready this summer and eighteen in the autumn, two in the summer of next year, and four in January, 1908. Of the destroyers of 615 tons, four have received the names of Lieutenant Shestakoff, Kapitan-Lieutenant Baranoff, Lieutenant Sazzareny and Lieutenant Pushkin.

According to a statement in the Deutsche Japan Post, a number of Japanese officers of high rank are being sent to Europe for instructional purposes. Thirteen officers, of all branches of the service and of various rank, go to Germany; one major to Austria; five officers to France, and three to England. A Japanese surgeon-major will also be sent to Germany to study.

The Spanish military authorities have ordered the carrying out of infantry "practice schools," that is to say, field-firing, for a period of twelve days. The program of these exercises includes one or two marches having a tactical object, the selection and putting into a state of defense of several positions, the development of an action with the use of ball cartridges against these positions occupied by figure targets, a reconnaissance and night operations. Thirteen regiments or detached battalions will carry out these practices, and will be inspected at the conclusion of the operations by the commanders of the army corps or divisions of which they form part.

Universal military service has been established in Siam. The law first takes effect in the southern provinces of that country, and afterwards will be extended to the northern provinces. Once the law has been carried through, the Siamese army will consist of 50,000 men in peace time and of from 200,000 to 300,000 men in the event of war. The cost of the army is to be defrayed by a new tax on rice plantations, and is already most unpopular.

German service journals announce that a cavalry corps with four divisions will be formed during the later days of the German Imperial Maneuvres, which will take part in the evolutions. The object of this cavalry corps will not be so much to study mounted attacks, as the dismounted fighting of larger units. In German military circles this scheme is regarded as a happy innovation. It is remarked that in battles of the future there will be moments when cavalry may intervene in a most efficacious manner, perhaps even during the decisive attack, by fighting on foot. Cavalry should, therefore, prepare itself for this especial role, not in isolated platoons or squadrons, but in larger masses, capable of assisting, or even replacing, the infantry, by profiting by the speed of their horses. The Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877-78 afforded many valuable examples of these methods, but it will be of interest to specially follow the German maneuvers in order to see what can be done by larger masses of cavalry in dismounted action, and to derive proper advantage from the lessons taught by them.

Carry and shoulder arms have been abolished in the Netherlands army. The War Minister has decided that sentries will salute by carrying the rifle at the sling. They will only present arms to the Queen and members of the royal family, and also to colors and standards.

Holzmann and His New "Flying Arrow."

One of the peculiarities of the compositions of Abe Holzmann is the ingenious title of each and every one of his best known works. He possesses the happy faculty of making these titles ones almost of national importance. Phrases, sayings and expressions of famous men, such as President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, and others are aptly adapted for the names of the various Holzmann marches and two-steps. Thus we have had the "Blaze Away!" title, superinduced by the famous Dewey remark; the "Yankee Grit" and other compositions which bear a pointed purpose of title and a significance of construction.

Mr. Holzmann also has an aptitude for winning many new friends with each composition he writes, for in it there is always some element of novelty that evokes popular endorsement. His personality also plays a pronounced part in maintaining the friendly following of leaders and bandmasters for whose interests he is ever peculiarly active, and to them he is always known as "Abe." It would almost seem a sacrilege of form to call him "Mr. Holzmann." One of the chief causes for this friendly tribute on the part of musicians is because of the universal pride Abe Holzmann untiringly displays in catering to their wants and the upright methods he displays in keeping up the reputation of the "Feist Orchestra Club," an institution devised and originated by his publisher, Leo Feist, and Mr. Holzmann, and bearing to-day the most commendable and complete equipment of any organization of its kind ever attempted, despite the efforts of all imitators or rivals to compete with it.

Among Mr. Holzmann's most recent compositions is a stirring and spirited two-step which is speeding into fame, known as "Flying Arrow." This is a composition on the order of his other successes, only more quaint and fascinating in theme if such can be. It will no doubt become the hit of the present period, for John Philip Sousa and other prominent leaders have taken it up and are featuring it in their repertoire.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.**DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Babb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. C. H. Noble, 10th Inf., in temporary command.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, I and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

10th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robin-

son, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.**Field Artillery.**

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2d. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 17th. Vancouver Bks.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 18th. Vancouver Bks.

5th. Manila, P.I. 19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

8th. Manila, P.I. 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 24th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

11th. Ft. Adams, R.I. To 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, July 1. 26th. Manila, P.I.

12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

13th. Manila, P.I. 28th. Manila, P.I.

14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.

2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

4th. Jackson Bks., La. 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

5th. Ft. Scruen, Ga. 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

10th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.

11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.

14th. Ft. Scruen, Ga. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

29th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

38th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

39th. Ft. Howard, Md. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

54th. (Torpedo) Dep't Co., Ft. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

Ft. Hancock, N.J. 116th. Ft. Scruen, Ga.

55th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.

56th. (Torpedo) Co., Ft. Ft. Monroe, Va.

57th. (Torpedo) Co., Ft. Ft. Mott, N.J.

58th. (Torpedo) Co., Ft. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 121st. Key West, Bks., Fla.

60th. (Torpedo) Co., Presidio 122d. Ft. Key West, Fla.

S.F., Cal. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 127th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

D. Ft. Davis, Alaska; E and F, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska;

Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brown, Texas.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Dodge, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. DuChesne, Utah.

8th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, Okla.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.

4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

11th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

12th Inf.—Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22nd Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

23rd Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; I, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brown, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H and I

THE OLD MAN'S CAPACITY.

The cruiser Pennsylvania, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is said to have the distinction of having the largest punchbowl in Uncle Sam's Navy. It is part of a silver service, the finest in the Navy, which was presented to the ship last fall by the people of Pennsylvania and which cost \$28,000.

The punchbowl, which is the marvel of visitors, stands in the cabin. It holds just thirty-two gallons. Just how it came to hold that particular number of gallons Captain McLean of the Pennsylvania explained to some visitors the other day.

"You see," he said, "I was rather curious as to why they hit on thirty-two gallons, so when the presentation committee came aboard I asked the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania about it."

"Well," he said, "we had about made up our minds to have it hold thirty gallons of punch when some one spoke up and moved that we throw in two gallons for the old man. It was carried unanimously."

"And that was before any of them had seen the old man," said the Captain modestly.—New York Sun.

A DISGUSTED VETERAN.

A veteran in Illinois who has been trying for two years to get an increase of pension has finally become so disgusted with being "pulled around, examined, punched in the ribs and sounded in the lungs, and made to bend over the back of a 'cheer' and do all sorts of monkey shins," that he has finally given expression to his feelings in a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, in which he says:

"Now Mr. Commission, about this matter of increasing my pension you may do just as you dam please. If you think Luzin one laig at the Wilderness in 1864 blotted out the record of a bullet thro the body at Antitum in 1862, and if you think that the pension I've been gittin is full pay for a set of busted insides that haint been runnin in order for more en twenty years and never will this side of New Gerusalam ALL RIGHT. But I'm going to tell you just between us that when that Minnie ball went through me at Antitum it plaid hell with sum important part of my innards, and plaid it fer keeps. It cut something all to flinders. I don't know whether it was my liver or my lungs or my guts, and your pet doktors don't seem to know as much about it as I do. The plane facts that's what I'm drivin at broke up, and busted me from heel to whiskers, and I got busted at Antitum before my leg was lost, and the record says so."

"They wanted to discharge me for the first bullet, and I wouldn't let em, I was bound to stick until we busted the rebellion or the rebels busted me with more en one

bullet thro my body, and I did, and now youve made me so much marchin from pillar to post in this hide and seke game with the doktors as would have done to the end of the war. If I wasn't good enough to march then I'm damned if I will do any more of it now, so you needn't pay any more doktors charges for me, youve been actually payin the doktors 96 dollars a year for stavin off my klaim and that's moren youd had to pay me if youd granted my increase in the fust plas. Youkern me out of getting a cent of the 96 dollars and now I'm a goin to uker the cussed doktors out of getting any more of it. If I go before any more doktors for an examination youve got to do moren send me a postal card. Youl have to hawl me before em with a derrick.

"Now I don't want to be sassy. I aint bilt that way. But Mr. Warner if you expect to blossom out as vice-president of these United States by buckin agin the honist klame of an old veteran with one foot in the grav and the other dam near it, youre gettin down more hay than youl have time to stack up. Youl make about as much at that game as the doktor general will by veteran wooden laigs. Respectfully yours with a dam good memory."

SLEPT IN CAPTURED HOUSE.

"Rip Van Winkle as a sleeper was undone," a Cincinnati paper quotes Major W. R. Thrall as saying, "by Byron Kirby, of Cincinnati, an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Rosecrans. The first day of the battle of Corinth resulted in the Southerners driving us Federals from our intrenchments to the town. General Rosecrans occupied as headquarters a house with porticos all around it, and an old-fashioned well with a sweep at the side. Kirby had been all over the battlefield that day, and at night he entered headquarters, and, throwing himself on a cot in a side room, was soon sound asleep. Later the scouts came in with the information that the enemy had planted artillery on a hill overlooking the town, and would shell us in the morning. General Rosecrans resolved to move, and in an hour or so we were on a hill on the outer side of the town. In the hurry of moving we overlooked Kirby. With the first flush of dawn the enemy opened fire, raking and riddling the late headquarters of General Rosecrans. Soon they rode into the place and took possession of the Rosecrans headquarters. In the meantime we had brought our siege guns to bear on the town, and with shot and shell proceeded to mow the place. Fifteen of the enemy fell at one fire about the old well, and we were once more in possession. Then came the ludicrous. Kirby was awakened finally. He looked out upon the scene. He could hardly believe his eyes. When he went to sleep

the night before the place was in possession of the Union army. Now he saw the yard fairly covered with the rebel dead. He managed to find his way to General Rosecrans's headquarters, and told his story. We wanted information from the inside and Mr. Kirby had what was wanted. We could hardly believe his remarkable story, and when he offered to take us to the bed he had lately occupied through this remarkably severe bombardment we went with him. Sure enough, there was the old straw bed and the dent made by his head in the pillow. I should not forget to say that a shell had passed within fourteen inches of Kirby's head as he lay sleeping, killing the rebels and undoubtedly awaking him from his long sleep. In other words, the town had been captured and recaptured while Mr. Kirby slept.

Picric acid, says the Engineer, possesses a very high potential, but has other properties of a less satisfactory nature. Both its tendency to enter into combination with metals and salts through mere contact, forming corresponding picrates, picramates, and various reduction compounds, all of which are extremely sensitive and chemically unstable, and the poisonous vapors given off by it during manufacture and melting are causes of unavoidable trouble and risk, and unless such direct metallic contact can be obviated or rendered innocuous, the employment of this material for military purposes is practically prohibitive.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted June 12: Automatic gun, Cecil H. Taylor; rifle sight, Arthur C. Van Horn and Ashbel A. Miller; bayonet, Thomas S. Forbes; submarine boat, Thomas H. Wheless; fuse for projectiles, Henry P. Merriam; gun, Henry L. Woelijen; automatic gun, Andrew Burgess; lock for fore-end of gun stocks, Edward H. Elder; pistol grip, George C. Bourne; rifle with hinged or tilting barrel, Franz Jager; torpedo expulsion valve, Joseph Barraja-Frauenfelder.

The proposal to withdraw the whole of the St. Helena garrison in the autumn, which will save \$50,000 or \$60,000 annually to the British treasury, has caused the greatest consternation amongst the islanders, who are threatened with ruin in consequence. St. Helena is one of the oldest British colonies, is of great importance as a cable station, and the merchants and farmers on the island only exist because of the troops, and will speedily become bankrupt if they are withdrawn, as the island colony is without industries of any kind.



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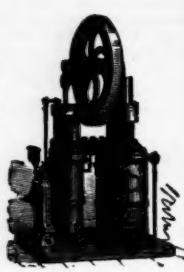
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